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A

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

Irish Language.

BY

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TO THE

LOVERS OF IRISH LITERATURE.

THREE years have elapsed since the Manuscript Copy of the following work was delivered to me by the Rev. Doctor O'Brien, the Irish Professor in the College of Maynooth: All necessary arrangements were then made for its being immediately committed to press; nay, so certain was I of being enabled in a short time to gratify the under-graduates of Maynooth, for whose particular use it was originally designed, and the lovers of Irish literature in general, that I actually announced, in my Catalogue, its speedy publication. All these dispositions were, however, rendered ineffectual by the interference of another work of indispensable necessity, and of peculiar difficulty in the execution, in which I had previously engaged. Thus was I, until the present time, prevented from the publication of the Irish Grammar, a work in the publishing of which I considered my ambition somewhat flattered, by being employed, even as an humble instrument, for facilitating the acquirement of the long-neglected, yet venerable language of my fore-fathers; a language which has the singular advantage of surviving centuries of discouragement, and being now acknowledged by philologers

philologers as the purest branch of the Celtic now in existence, and the matricular tongue of the Greek, Latin, and other European dialects.

With a reflecting public, whose good opinion it has ever been my most earnest wish to cultivate, these considerations will, I flatter myself, apologize for the delay thus unintentionally occasioned to the publication of the Irish Grammar, a delay which even militated against my interest, as, from the repeated demands made for the book since first advertised, I am fully convinced that the whole impression would have been long since sold off, and that, previously to the printing or publishing of two other works of the same description which have been edited in this city within these twelve months past.

Notwithstanding the diligence used for the prevention of typographical errors, by a Gentleman to whom the Author committed the care of its revision, a task for which he is eminently qualified, I have, however, to entreat indulgence for some mistakes which escaped our vigilance. The most material of these, especially such as affect the author's meaning, are particularly noticed in the table of Errata, *subjoined to the work.*

I remain, with great respect,

Your most obliged

And devoted servant,

H. FITZPATRICK.

Dublin,
August, 1809.

INTRODUCTION.

IT is not my intention in the following sheets to enter into any learned disquisitions, or remote historical researches, concerning the antiquity or the original structure of the Irish language, as that task has been already performed by a gentleman who, like Pythagoras of old, left his native land to visit the seat of ancient learning, and recover the wisdom of former days. Mine is an humble province; to exhibit our native language in its present form, and unfold its various grammatical analogies; to conduct the curious to that venerable edifice, once the mansion of genius and science, and still, after the lapse of centuries, and a long succession of tempestuous seasons, exhibiting proofs of its ancient grandeur; and to introduce them to those sons of harmony whose animating songs resounded through the halls of their chiefs, and roused them to battle, or soothed them with the praises of their past atchievements. Such is the account handed down to us of those celebrated bards, and such were the

the powers of a language that enabled them to excite or compose, at will, the passions of men: and indeed even now those who understand it well, discover in it a softness and an energy that they would seek for in vain in more modern languages.

To rest it on the basis of Grammar, and thereby facilitate the acquisition of it to learners, I have undertaken the present work. How far I have succeeded, those who are skilled in the language will be the best judges. I have used my best endeavours to render the book as complete as possible; it contains a scale of the vowels, diphthongs, and triphthongs, collated with corresponding English sounds, and the various powers of the consonants are pointed out, to render their pronunciation more easy to the learner. It also contains a general table of all the terminations of Substantives, in their principal cases; Adjectives with their comparisons, in their most simple and complicated forms; the different kinds of Verbs, with their various inflections; Grammatical Terms, ancient and modern; Syntax, Abbreviations, an explication of the Alphabet, Druidical characters, &c.

To complete the course of instruction in the language three things would be requisite, in addition to the Grammar; a Book of Exercises, to reduce to practice the rules delivered in the Grammar, and to teach the application of them to the different cases that may occur. A Book of Dialogues, in familiar but correct language. And finally, an Irish Dictionary; this

this last the most important of the three. A Prospectus of an Irish Dictionary has been already executed by General Vallancey, the gentleman alluded to above; and a Dictionary is advertised to be published immediately by the author of a Grammar of the Gælic Language, lately published in Dublin.

Should my endeavours, at any future period, be thought useful towards the accomplishment of what remains, I shall decline no labour to that effect; and, on the other hand, should the present work be neglected, I may indeed feel some regret at seeing a favourite purpose defeated, but shall console myself with the consciousness of having meant well; nor shall any abject pride or affected refinement teach me to blush at my attachment to the language of my forefathers, whose memory and whose virtues I shall ever revere, in the only memorial that remains to us of them.

Fodla ag gríogad clann a cum
Léig labra finnsion ain fhan fhuim.

Ceidim tu, a Mhumhain na n'druad,
Ar fán-fliocht Éibhir na trom'fluad;
An tán gur éirion re aois mo blaod,
Do dealaod uaimhe bur ccaom-ghnaod?

Freagair m'aitheadh, a Chonnacht cain,
Na mbeoil bim éadtach mag buan-blaidh;
Gan gluais na fianta énuad ban fean,
Fa Chruachain Mheidhe na nuail-gleann?

Ain ceann Ullaidh, na n'gleo-lag céim,
Chleacht tionol Eamhain fa caithréim,
Nar cláon na fiaga duain do lúadh,
Targ-bréag cumaidh na ccraob-ruadh?

Ar laighean nuadh-glas, fnuadhreach áil,
Fuair liag na éigse do chomdháil;
Nar threigeadh feapc gach aidhe rígh,
Bhidh Tteamair áibreach na n'áird-rígh?

Mo

Mo chroidh, mo chliabh, mo chum, mo chnámh,
Mo rogh, mo thaob, mo theadh, mo lámh,
Mo chos, mo céim, mo léim, mo neart,
Mo leanámh ghaodhal-ghutach ghaor-cheart.

Me gur threigh,—is mo labhra ghrinn,
Ag m'uaisle, air mhamhaim ni aoibhinn;
Súd sean ghuth eilghe, mhian-mhil bhaird,
Al n'dochar éagsa 'gair anaird!!!

Dóir mo chian-ghuisa, a fhíor chlann,
'Sme eirc-bhlioch, árdaidh, tocht, anbhann;
Is tir gan tlacht, gan neach, gan fhéile,
Nach tuigim threabh aon Mhachaire chéile;

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

Irish Language.

OF THE ALPHABET.

THE modern Irish Alphabet, or ábgcim, (1) consists of eighteen letters, and is arranged in the same order as their corresponding letters in the Roman and English Alphabets. But this arrangement must have taken place since the introduction of Christianity, and with it the Latin language; for, in our most ancient grammars, and in the *Ogham*, or occult manner of writing, the Consonants follow each other in regular succession, and the Vowels and Diphthongs immediately after.

(2) Forchern, in his Trácept na nEigeg, (probably the most ancient grammar of any language now extant) arranges his letters in an order quite different from the Alphabet at present used in the Irish language. In the *Book of Leacan*, there is another Alphabet, classed in the same manner as Forchern's, but differing from him in the names of the letters, and in having the letter p, (3) inserted, which is not to be found in Forchern's.

General Vallancey, in his grammar, has given us a copy of Forchern's bobel-loc, (4) (Alphabet) which differs both in the Orthography of the names, and Order of the letters, from the bobel-loc, which I have seen in an old copy of the Trácept.

THE ANCIENT ALPHABET.

The bobel-loċ of Forchern, as given by Gen. Vallancey.

Name.	Letter.
boibel	b
loth	l
fonaṅ	f
ſalia	ſ
nabgadon	n
hṅia	h
ḋaibioċ	ḋ
talmon	t
caoi	c
ċailef	q
moinia	m
gaċ	g
ngoimef	ng
ſḋrr	ſḋ
ṅhben	r
acab	a
ofe	o
rua	u r
eſu	e
iaiċim	i
eutroſiuſ	eu
oiḋioṅoſ	oi
ṅmealcaſ	ṅ
iodomuſ	io
aofiaim	ao

The bobel-loth of Forchern, from an old copy of the *upraicept*.

Names.	Letters.
bobel	b
loċ	l
fonoṅ	f
ſaliaċ	ſ
nabgadon	n
hiuaċ	h
ḋaurċ	ḋ
talemon	t
caiṅ	c
qualef	q
moneċ	m
gaċ	g
ngoimef	ng
ſtru	ſḋ
ruben	r
acab	a
ofe	o
uriaċ	u
etrociuſ	e
iumelcuſ	i
eſu	ea
oiḋimoſ	oe
iuḋomuſ	ṅ
iaċim	ia
aipim	ae

Bṙiṫ-lṅſ-mon. from the Book of Leacan.

Names.	Letters.
beiṫ	b
lṅſ	l
feaṅn	f
ſail	ſ
mon	n
huaṫ	h
ḋṅṅ	ḋ
tiṅe	t
coll	c
queiṙt	q
mṅn	m
ſonṫ	g
ṅgeḋal	ng
peṫboc	p
ſtraiṙ	ſḋ
ṙṅſ	r
ailm	a
oṅ	o
uṙ	u
eaḋaḋ	e
iḋo	i
eaḃaḋ	ea
oiṙ	oi
ṅlleaṅ	ṅ
ṙhm	io
aimancoll	ae

By deducting from the beiṫ-lṅſ-mon, of the *Book of Leacan*, the five Diphthongs, and the letters q, ng, and ſḋ, which are reckoned superfluous, the following eighteen simple Elements remain, which form the modern Irish Alphabet.

OF

THE MODERN ALPHABET. (5.)

Form. Cap.	small.	Corresponding English letters.		Names. Irish.	Engl.
Ꭺ	ꭺ	A	a	ailm	ailm
Ꮟ	ꮟ	B	b	beiṫ	beith
C	c	C	c	coll	coll
Ꭰ	ꭰ	D	d	duir	duir
Ꭼ	ꭼ	E	e	eaḋa	eadha
Ꮀ	ꮀ	F	f	fearan	fearan
Ꮆ	ꮆ	G	g	gort	gort
Ꭵ	ꭵ	I	i	ioġa	iogha
Ꮮ	ꮮ	L	l	luiṡ	luis
Ꮇ	ꮇ	M	m	muin	muin
Ꮑ	ꮑ	N	n	nuin	nuin
Ꭷ	ꭷ	O	o	oir	oir
Ꮲ	ꮲ	P	p	peiṫ	peith
Ꭱ	ꭱ	R	r	ruis	ruis
S	ſ	S	s	ſuil	suil
Ꭲ	ꭲ	T	t	teine	teine
Ꮭ	ꮭ ꭓ	U	u	ur	ur
Ꮒ	ꮒ	H	h	uaṫ	uath

These

These letters are divided into two classes, Vowels and Consonants; which are again subdivided into *broad* and *slender* vowels, and *mutable* and *immutable* consonants. The broad vowels are a, o, u; the slender vowels are e, i. The mutable consonants are nine in number, *viz.* b, c, d, f, g, m, p, r, t; the immutable consonants are three, *viz.* l, n, s. The mutable consonants are so called, because, by placing a mark of aspiration over them, thus ḃ, ċ, &c. or writing the aspirate h after them, thus bh, ch, &c. they lose their primitive sound; and some of them, in certain situations, are altogether suppressed or obliterated.

THE SOUNDS OF THE VOWELS.

Quantity.	Corresponding English sounds.	Irish examples.
1. a long and broad	as *a* in call	bán, white
2. a long and slender	nearly as *i* in fine	adaṁc, a horn
3. a short and broad	as *a* in what	mart, a beef
4. a short and slender.	as *a* in can	brat, a garment
5. a obscure	as *a* in funeral	bearla, language
1. e long	as *e* in there	én, a bird
2. e short	as *e* in egg	fel, strife
3. e obscure,	as *e* in ble	filte, folded
1. i long	as *ie* in field	im, butter
2. i short	as *i* in pin	inis, an island
1. o long	as *o* in bone	ór, gold

1. o long

Quantity.	Engl. sounds.	Irish examples.
2. ó short	as *u* in buck	ꞇꞇoc, a trumpet
1. *u* long	as u in true	ú꞉, green
2. *u* short	as *u* in put	uċo, the breast

Vowels are never written double, nor are they ever quiescent at the end of a word

OF THE MUTABLE CONSONANTS.

The mutable consonants, in their primitive or unaspirated state, are pronounced nearly like their corresponding English letters, thus ;

Irish letters.	English letters and examples.	Irish examples.
b as	*b* in bay	bán, white
c	*c* in call	cat, battle
ð thick	*th* in there	ðam, an ox
ð liquid	*d* in gordian	ðeiꞇc, alms
f	*f* in fat	fail, a ring
g	*g* in gall	gaðaiðe, a thief
m	*m* in mother	moċ, early
p	*p* in pawn	paiꞇte, a child
ſ	*s* in son	ſolaſ, comfort
ſ	*sh* in shine	ſeaꞇc, love
ꞇ	*th* in thumb	ꞇoñ, a wave.

ASPIRATED MUTABLES.

b.

When b, at the beginning of words is followed by a small vowel, or when it terminates a word,

it

it generally sounds as the English *v*; thus, *beirim, I give*; *searb*, bitter; but when in the beginning of words it is followed by a broad vowel, or when it falls in the middle of words, it is sometimes sounded as *v*, and sometimes as *w*; thus, *buailig I struck*; *gabha, a smith*. *gabar, a goat*; are pronounced by different people as if written Vuailig or Wuailig; *gavha*; or *gawha*, *gavar* or *gawar*. (6).

ċ.

If ċ, in the beginning of words be followed by a broad vowel; or when it terminates a word preceded by a broad vowel; or when it falls in the middle of polysyllabic words; it has a guttural sound, like *gh*, in the word *Lough* as formerly pronounced in Ireland; thus *ċualag I heard*; *each*, a horse; *reachtaire*, a law-giver. But when *followed* in the *beginning* of a word by a slender vowel, or when *terminating* a word it is *preceded* by a slender vowel, then it loses its guttural sound, and is only distinguished by a strong aspiration; as *ċifead I shall see*; *eich horses*.

ḋ.

When followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word, has a deep guttural sound, for which there is no equivalent in the English language; ḋ, in *mo ḋáid*, *my father*, may perhaps be represented by the strong guttural sound of *gh*. When in the begining of a word it is followed by a slender vowel, or in the middle of a word by any vowel, it is then sounded as *y*; as in *ḋeargaig*, *I viewed*; *ḋarc*, *a horn*. When in the middle of a word it is followed by a consonant, or when

it

it terminates a word, it is either silent or sounded as a weak aspirate; thus, it is mute in ᵹoḃal, *great;* and aspirate in ƥleaᵹ, *a banquet.* (7).

ḟ.

This letter in any situation is only an aspirate. It is never used but in the beginning of simple words, and in the initials of the second parts of compounds, and then the following vowel is pronounced strong; as, an ḟuil, the blood; pronounced an uil, Coṁ-ḟúil, Consanguinity.

ġ.

This letter has two sounds; the first is a deep guttural, and occurs when it is followed by a broad vowel in the beginning of a word; as ġonaiṙ *I wounded.* The second sound is like the English *y*, in youth; as, ġeaṙaiṙ, *I have cut;* in the middle or end of words it quite loses its sound; as ƥiġeaᵹoiṙ, *a weaver;* tiġ *a house.* (8).

ṁ

Has two sounds. When it precedes a broad vowel in the beginning or middle of a word, it is pronounced as *v*, or *w;* as in the words mo ṁolaᵹ, my praise; ġaṁuin, a calf; pronounced *vola*, or *wola; gavuin*, or *gawin.* When it comes before a slender vowel, either in the beginning or middle of a word, or when it terminates a word, it is always sounded as *v;* thus, mo ṁeur, my finger; ᵹeiṁin, certain; láṁ, a hand; are pronounced as *veur, deivin,* lavv.

ṗ. Before

ṗ

Before either broad or slender vowels sounds as *f*; as mo ṗáiṙḃe, my child, pronounced *faisde*; ṗheáchġeaṙ, I have sinned, pronounced *feachuigheas*.

ṫ

In any situation is only sounded as *h*; thus mo ṫṡúl, my eye, is pronounced *hoo-il*.

ċ

In like manner is pronounced as *h* alone; as mo ċoil, my will.

OF THE IMMUTABLE CONSONANTS.

l, n, r, are called *immutables*, because they never suffer either aspiration or eclipsis.

l

Has two sounds; the simple and the liquid; the simple sound is the same as the English *l* in the word leap; as lá a day; the liquid sound is like the last *l* in the word *million*: as leac a *stone*.

n

Has likewise two sounds; first like *n* in the English word *never*, as naṁaḋ, *an enemy*. Secondly like *n* in *news*; as neaṙt, *strength*. At the end of words it is sometimes written double, and then is pronounced strong; as in ceann, a head; lann, a sword; conn, reason, &c.

r, singly

ꝛ.

Singly has two sounds, the first of which is like the English *r*, in road, brand, far, &c. as ꝛaṁ, a verse, ꝑeaꝛ, a man, &c. The second sound is like *r* in clarion, as a ꝛeim, her course. It is sometimes written double, as báꝛꝛaċ, tow; eaꝛꝛ, a champion; and is then strongly pronounced, with a longer dwelling on the sound of ꝛ than if it were written singly.

These immutables at the beginning of words which have a reference either to objects of the feminine gender, or to persons or things, of the plural number, are pronounced double. Thus a laṁ, her hand; a leabaiꝛ, their books; a naiꝛe, her shame; a neaꝛt, their strength; a ꝛeim, her course; a ꝛaṡaiꝛc, their view; are pronounced as if written a llaṁ, a lleabaiꝛ, a nnaiꝛe, a nneaꝛt, a ꝛꝛeim, a ꝛꝛaṡaiꝛc.

nḋ is sometimes written for n̄, as ceanḋ for ceann̄.

When ḋ comes before n in the same word, it loses its own sound, and adopts that of another n; thus an ꝑeaꝛ ceaḋna, the same man, is pronounced as if written an ꝑeaꝛ ceanna.

When l and n are joined together in the same word, the n loses its own sound and takes that of l; thus eiꝛeiꝛġe na colna, the resurrection of the flesh, is pronounced as if written eiꝛeiꝛġe na colla.

Some authors assert that h is merely a mark of aspiration, whose place may be supplied by a dot (·); thus ḃ, ċ, ḋ, &c. may be written for ḃh, ch, ḋh, &c. and therefore they refuse it a place amongst the letters of the Irish Alphabet. But in the Ogham and all our most ancient Alphabets, it was ranked as a letter; and in all our old Manuscripts it is written, and used as a Consonant. Some of our late writers have omitted it in their

works; but this omission is by no means defensible; for, in the Genitive Cases of all Nouns of the Feminine gender whose initial is a vowel, the letter h, is as forcibly expressed as in the English words *have*, *hall*, &c. Example; a heaðan, *her face;* a hairgiod, *her silver* &c.

The character ng or ngeðal, has a sound peculiar to itself, which can only be learned by the ear. The sound of *ng*, in the English words long, king, &c. has some faint resemblance to it, but the Irish ng is sounded more nasal. When it occurs in the middle of words as in teanga, *a tongue;* caingean, *a confedracy;* &c. it must not be pronounced as if written tean-ga, cain-gean, but as tea-nga, cai-ngean, &c.

OF DOUBLE LETTERS.

No letter, whether vowel or consonant, is ever written double except the following:

cc, used in the beginning of words, sounds as g; example, a ccean, their chief, a cclann, their children.

ll, in the middle or end of words, as ballán, a shell, ball, blind.

nn, in the middle and end of words, as ceannga, mild, lann, a sword.

pp, in the beginning of words; as ar ppean, our pen, written for ar bpean.

rr, in the middle and end of words; as carrán, a reaping hook, barr, the top.

tt, in the beginning of words; as ar ttigearna, our Lord.

THE

THE SOUNDS OF THE DIPHTHONGS, AND TRIPHTHONGS.

Remarks.	Coresponding sounds in English.	Irish Examples.
ae always long	*ay* in say	lae, of a day; rae, time, or Moon.
1. ai long	*w* in Lawn	tám, rumour; cám, a Fine. (9.)
2. ai short	*i* in king	aingeal an Angel.
ao always long	*ea* bear	saor, cheap; daor, of value.
aoi long	*ea* fear near	caoin, tender; maoin, wealth.
1. ea long	*a* care	sméar a Blackberry.
2. ea short	*a* art	ceart right.
3. ea short	*e* leg	beag little.
4. ea obscure		sineadh stretching out.
1. ei long	*ei* feign	déirc, alms,
2. ei short	*e* egg	reic sell.
1. eo long	*yeo* yeoman	ceól, a song.
2. eo long (stresson o)	*o* mole	eólus, Knowledge.
eo short	*you* young	deoch, a Drink.
eoi always long	sounds as two syllables feo-il	feoil, Flesh, treoir, vigour.
1. eu long	as two syllables	feuch, Behold, pronounced fe-uch.

Remarks.

Remarks.	Corresponding sounds in English.	Irish Examples.
2. eu long	*ay* Mayor	meur, a Finger.
ia always long	*ie* pier	grian, the Sun. (9)
iai always long	*yea* year	iarsceann. the Pole of the head
1. io long	*ee* keen	fion, Wine.
2 io short	*i* kill	biolar, Cresses.
1. iu long	*u* fume	ciunas, Silence.
2. iu short	*you* young	fliuc, wet, tiuc thick.
ui always long	as two syllables like *ue* in fuel	Cuim, meek.
1. oi long stress on o	as *ow* in slow	cóir, Just.
2. oi short	*ea* in thread	oide a teacher.
1. oi short	*ui* in quill	toil, the Will.
2, oi long (stress on i)	*i* in mile	coillte, Woods.
3. oi long	*ee* in bee	croide, a Heart.
ua always long	*ou* in pour	fuar, Cold. (9)
1. ui long	sounds as two syllables, *soo-il*	grul, an Eye; dúil Desire Hope.
3. ui long	*uee* in queen	buide yellow.
2. ui short	*ui* in quill	fuil, Blood; cuil, a Fly.
uai always long	sounds as two syllables, *doo-ain*	duain, Poems, guaim, Gloom, grief &c.

The long vowels and diphthongs, are distinguished from the short, by a diagonal stroke from right to left

right to left, drawn over them (/), the short having none; thus fēaṛ, grass; feaṛ, a man; mīn, fine; mın, meal.

OF THE INFLUENCE OF CONSONANTS ON EACH OTHER, COMMONLY CALLED ECLIPSIS.

This happens when the leading or primary Consonant in any word becomes mute by having another consonant prefixed to it, thus.

			Examples.	To be read.
m	Eclipse.	b in bṛón, sorrow	aṛ mbṛón, our sorrow	aṛ mṛón
g		c cūaıṛt, a visit	aṛ gcūaıṛt, our visit	aṛ gūaıṛt
n		d dṛīl, desire	aṛ ndṛīl, our desire	aṛ nṛīl
b		f fṛīl, blood	aṛ bfṛīl, our blood	aṛ bṛīl
n		g gūaıg, danger	aṛ, ngūaıg, our danger	aṛ ngūaıg
b		p páıgde, a child	aṛ bpáıgde, our child	aṛ báıgde
t		s slat, a rod	aṛ tslat, the rod	aṛ tlat
d		t tīṛ, a country	aṛ dtīṛ, our country	a ṛéṛ

When b eclipses f, followed by a broad vowel it becomes a mutable, and is sometimes sounded as *v*, and sometimes as *w*; as aṛ bfṛīl, our blood, pronounced aṛ vṛīl, or aṛ wṛīl; but if followed by a slender vowel, it is always pronounced like *v* as aṛ bfīṛ, our men, pronounced aṛ vīṛ.

When

When ꝺ is eclipsed by ṅ, it is never entirely mute, but always retains a sharp or half sound, as ar ṅḋúaiġ, our danger,. Also when ꝺ goes before ṅ, the latter retains a half sound; as ꝺṅáṫ, usual, &c. (10)

There is no simple sound in the English language by which these can be exemplified.

ġ When a possessive and having the pronoun prefixed is never eclipsed, but is mutable in the genitive singular only, as mo ġlaṫ, my rod, mo ġlaiṫe, of my rod. But it is always eclipsed by ṫ, in the dative and ablative cases, singular, and whenever the article is expressed according to the gender of the noun. See Syntax.

These Eclipses take place in the Dative and Ablative cases of Nouns Singular with prepositions and in the Genitive Plural. See Syntax.

In verbs, they are used in interrogatives, participles of the past tense, and in the conditional mood; as will appear when treating of verbs.

Those primitive consonants can never be omitted in their proper places, no more than the English can reject *g* in gnat, gnaw; or *k* in know, knot, knell, &c. tho' entirely silent; as then their meaning (if any they would have) would become entirely different.

OF THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are nine parts of Speech in the Irish language,

1 Article,	4 Verb,	7 Conjunction,
2 Noun,	5 Participle,	8 Preposition,
3 Pronoun,	6 Adverb,	9 Interjection.

OF THE ARTICLE AND ITS INFLECTIONS.

There is but one *radical Article* (an), corresponding to the English definite Article *the*. It never varies in any Case of the singular Number, except in Nouns of the feminine gender, and then it becomes na, in the genitive Case only. In *all* the Cases of the Plural Number, it is na, except in the genitive of Nouns beginning with a vowel, or with the influenced letters o and g; and then it becomes nan, but the last n is generally coalesced with the initial letter of the Noun; as, na ningin of the Daughters, na nOeoc, of the Drinks, na ngort, of the Gardens &c. The Article it thus declined. (11)

Singular.	Plural.
Nominative an; Masc. and Fem.	*Nom.* na; Masc. and Fem.
Genitive an; Masc. na Fem.	*Gen.* na or nan.
Dative an.	*Dat.* na.
Accusative an.	*Acc.* na.
Vocative	*Voc.*
Ablative an.	*Abl.* na.

OF NOUNS.

The ancient Irish never inflected their Nouns by *terminations*, but by Initials; as appears from an old Manuscript (peimenuogract callam, Kilian's Miscellaneous Collection) transcribed by Ruaoraig O' Rodaig

O Rodaig Anno 1416; forming the variations of their Cases by the genitive of the Article an. and its variations; thus, all Nouns, whose Genitives begin with vowels are of the *first* Declension.

Example I.

Singular.	Plurlar.
Nom. alt a joint,	*Nom.* na hailt the joints,
Gen. an ailt of a joint,	*Gen.* na nalt of the joints.

Example II.

Nom. ingin a Daughter,	*Nom.* na hingineda the Daughters,
Gen. na hingine of a Daughter,	*Gen.* na ningin of the Daughters.

When a Noun begins with a vowel in the Genitive Singular, it takes n before it in the Genitive Plural, after the article, as above.

Second Declension.

All Nouns, whose primitive Consonants in the genitive Singular retain their natural sounds are of this Declension.

Example:

Nom. Cluas an Ear,	*Nom.* Cluasa Ears
Gen. na Cluaise of the Ear.	*Gen.* na gcluas of the Ears.

Third

Third Declension.

All Nouns whose initial consonants require aspiration in the genitive singular are of the third declension.

Example.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. crann, a tree.	*Nom.* crainn, trees.
Gen. an chrainn, of the tree.	*Gen.* na gcrann, of trees.

As a Noun, in its different cases, cannot be declined in a satisfactory manner without the aid of Pronouns and Prepositions, I have only noticed above the nominative and genitive cases, pertaining to the Article.

Genders.

There are two genders, the masculine and the feminine.

The distinction of genders is known by the genitive singular of the Article, and its variations: for an in the genitive is the determinate sign of the masculine gender, and na of the feminine, whilst a as a pronominal variation is common to both.

Example.

Mas. ceann an fir, the head of the man.
Fem. ceann na mna, the head of the woman.
Com. { ceann a buachail, the boy's head.
ceann a cailin, the girl's head.

Tho' a is often used for an, yet there is this difference; that an always renders its subsequent Noun emphatic, and a its preceding Noun; as ceann a marcaig, the horseman's *head*; ceann an marcaig, the head of the *horseman*, &c.

If a Substantive in the genitive case, begins with a vowel, it requires h to be written and

strongly pronounced before it, in the feminine gender; but the vowel retains its natural sound in the masculine; as, *táob deaɣ a heádiaṅ*, the right side of *her* face; *táob deaɣ a eadiaṅ*, the right side of *his* face.

The masculines beginning with the immutables l, n, r. are distinguished from the feminines by sound only. When any of these three letters happen to be the initial of a Noun masculine, it must be pronounced as single; but in Nouns of the feminine gender beginning with any of these letters they must be pronounced as if written double; thus *a lám*, *a náire*, *a réim*, are written the same way in both genders, but they are pronounced differently; *a lám*, her hand; *a náire*, her shame; *a réim*, her course; must be pronounced *allám*, *annáire*, *arréim*; but *a lám*, his hand; *a naire*, his shame; *a réim*, his course, must be pronounced with the simple sound of the initial letters of each word.

All proper names of men are of the masculine gender, as Domnall, Donald; Diarmait, Dermot, &c. All names common to men alone are masculine, as *sagart*, a priest; *laoc* a champion. &c. as are likewise all nouns signifying males, as *fear*, a man; *tarb*, a bull, &c.

Some Nouns which properly belong to the female sex take the masculine article before them, as *a* or *an caile*, of the maid, &c. To these may be added all derivative Nouns ending in *án*, *eán*, *in*, *en*, as they are of the masculine and feminine gender.

All proper names of countries, &c. are of the feminine gender, as *eire*, Ireland; *alba*, Scotland, &c.

All proper names of women are of the feminine gender, as *maire*, Mary, &c.

All

All common names of women are of the feminine gender, as ꝼıuꝑ, a kinswoman, &c

All Nouns whose diminutives end in o�

 or eo�

 are of the feminine gender, as ꝺꝛleo�

, a little leaf, &c.

Of Numbers.

Some imagined that this language had three numbers, (as in Greek) from this consideration, that in declining a Noun of number they found its first form different from its second, and its second different from its third; hence (say they) there must be three numbers. Their examples are coꝼ, a foot; ca̋pul, a mare; ceaꝺ̄, a head; thus coꝼ, a foot; ꝺa, ꝺoıꝼ, two feet; ꝛꝛı coꝼa, three feet, &c. but ꝺa ꝺoıꝼ, ought to be ꝺa ꝺoꝼ, i. e. a foot twice; for ꝺa is expressive of second, twice, couple, or pair; as ꝺó, not ꝺa, in numbers, is two; thus ꝺon, one; ꝺó, two; ꝛꝛı, three, &c.—This is evident from their manner of calling one eye, leıꝺ ꝼꝛ̄l; one hand, leıꝺ lám̄, &c. which if literally translated, would be half an eye, half a hand, &c. The only difference between coꝼ, ꝺa ꝺoꝼ; ceaꝺ̄, ꝺa ꝺeaꝺ̄, ca̋pul, ꝺa ꝺa̋pul, (in regard to the Substantive) is, that if a mutable consonant is its initial, it loses its natural sound; because then the Noun is determinate, and is equally so if expressed by one; as ꝺon ꝺoꝼ, one foot; ꝺoꝺ̄ ꝺeaꝺ̄, one head; ꝺon ꝺa̋pul, one mare, &c,—This manner (even as an idiom) is no more censurable than "six foot high, four foot deep," &c. which is tolerated in English.

THE FORM OF INFLECTED NOUNS.

First Declension.

The first Declension comprises all Nouns beginning with Vowels.

In this Declension, if the *Article* be expressed, all Nouns of the Masculine Gender will require t prefixed to the Nominative and Accusative Cases Singular; but Nouns of the Feminine Gender, will require h prefixed to the Genitive Singular. In the Plural of either Genders, all the Cases require h prefixed, except the Genitive, which requires n.

Example:

ēadac, Cloth, *Masculine.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an tēadac; the Cloth,	na hēadaig; the Clothes,
Gen. an ēadaig,	na nēadac,
Dat. don or do an ēadac,	do an hēadacaib,
Acc. an tēadac,	na hēadaig,
Voc. (12.)	
Abl. uad an ēadac,	uad na hēadacaib.

inghin, a Daughter, *Feminine.*

Nom. an ingin, the Daughter,	na hingineacha—ib, the Daughters,
Gen. na hinghine,	na ningin,

Singular

Singular.	Plural.
Dat. don inġin	dona hingimb,
Acc. an inġin	na hingineaċa, ib,
Voc.	
Abl. uaḃ an inġin	uaḃ na hingimb.

Second Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed, all *Mutable* initial Consonants, except ſ, must be aspirated in the Nominative and Accusative Singular; the Genitive retains its natural power; and if the initial Consonant be of the influenced class, its peculiar eclipsing letter must be prefixed in the dative.

In the plural, the leading Consonant preserves its natural power in all the Cases, except the Genitive in which Case it must be eclipsed, if it be of the influenced Class.

Example:

Clúaſ; an Ear, *Feminine.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ċlúaſ, the Ear,	na clúaſa the Ears,
Gen. na clúaiſe,	na ġcluáſ,
Dat. don ġclúaſ,	dona cluaſaib;—cluáſa,
Acc. an ċlúaſ,	na clúaſa,
Voc.	
Abl. leiſ an ġclúaſ,	leiſ na cluaſaib.

To this Declension belong all Feminine Nouns beginning with the letter ſ, followed by a Vowel or the Immutables l, or n. In any of these situations the letter t, must be prefixed in

in all the Cases of the Singular, except the Genitive, in which Case the ꞃ retains natural sound; as it does also in all the Cases of the plural.

ꞃúl, an Eye, *Feminine.*

	Plural.	Singular.
Nom.	an tꞃṡúl, the Eye,	na ꞃṡúile, the Eyes,
Gen.	na ꞃṡúile,	na ꞃṡúl,
Dat.	don tꞃúil,	dona ꞃṡúlib—ꞃṡúile,
Acc.	an tꞃṡúl,	na ꞃṡúile,
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an tꞃṡúl,	uaḋ na ꞃṡúlib—e.

Third Declension.

In this Declension, when the Article is expressed all *Mutable* initial Consonants except ꞃ, must be aspirated in the Genitive, but retain their natural power in the Nominative, and Accusative, Singular. In the Dative, and Ablative Singular the initial suffers Eclipses if it be of the influenced class.

In all the cases of the Plural except the Genitive it preserves its natural sound, but in the Genitive it must follow the Dative Singular.

Example:

Cailín, a maid, *takes the masculine article.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an cailín, the maid	na cailiṁiḋ
Gen.	a or an ċailín	na gcailín
Dat.	don gcailín	dona cailiṁiḃ
Acc.	an cailín	na na cailiṁiḋ
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an gcailín	uaḋ na calmiḃ

cnaṫ

Cṙaṁ, a tree, *Masculine.*

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	an cṙaṁ, the tree	na cṙaiṁ, the trees
Gen.	na ċṙaiṁ	na gcṙaṁ
Dat.	don gcṙaṁ	dona cṙaṁa—cṙaṁaiḃ
Acc.	an cṙaṁ	na cṙaiṁ
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an gcṙaṁ	uaḋna cṙaṁa—cṙaṁaiḃ

All Nouns of the masculine gender, whose initial consonant is g, belong to this declension. If the g be followed by a vowel, or by the immutables l or ṙ, it preserves its natural sound in the nominative and accusative cases singular; but in the genitive, dative and ablative singular, it requires t prefixed.

In all the cases of the plural it retains its natural sound.

Example:

gaġaṙt, a priest, *Masculine.*

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	an gaġaṙt, the priest	na gaġaiṙt
Gen.	an tgaġaiṙt	na gaġaṙt
Dat.	don tgaġaṙt	dona gaġaṙtaiḃ
Acc.	an gaġaṙt	na gaġaiṙt
Voc.		
Abl.	uaḋ an tgaġaṙt	uaḋ na gaġaṙtaiḃ.

Nouns beginning with g, followed by the letters, b, c, d, g, m, n, p, or t, never suffer any initial variation in any of the cases.

OF

OF THE DATIVE AND ABLATIVE CASES.

As the ablative must always correspond with the dative in each number, it will be sufficient to shew how the dative is formed.

In all regular Nouns the dative singular terminates like the nominative; but if the article be prefixed, its initial consonant, if of the mutable class, except ꝛ, must be governed by its peculiar servile or eclipsing letter; as ceaṅ, a head, ꝺoꝯ gceaṅ; gꝛuág, ꝺoꝯ ngꝛuág; ꝑeaꝛ, ꝺoꝯ bꝑeaꝛ, &c. See Syntax.

The dative plural of all Nouns of one syllable is generally like the nominative; as ꝯa ꝑiꝛ, the men; ꝺoꝯa ꝑiꝛ, to the men; ꝯa coiꝛꝑ, ꝺoꝯa coiꝛꝑ, &c. But a Noun encreasing in the nominative plural, and having its last vowel broad in the nominative Singular will terminate its dative plural in aiḃ; as cꝛṫ́ḃa paws; ꝺoꝯa cꝛubaiḃ, &c. and if the last vowel be slender in the singular the dative plural ends in ib; as ꝛṫ́le Eyes; ꝺo ꝯa ꝛṫ́lib &c. (13.) The initials whether vowels or consonants never differ from their nominatives.

Having hitherto shewn the initial modification of nouns in general, their final variations also are to be found in the following Table.

TABLE

TABLE

FOR FINDING THE

GENITIVE SINGULAR, THE NOMINATIVE AND GENITIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS OF EITHER GENDER.

When the N. S. ends in.	The Gen. Sing. ends in.	Nominative Plural, in.	Genitive Plural, in	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ab	aıb,-a	aıb,-ba	ab	ab, lord, father, Masc.	an aıb,-a	aba	na nab
e	a	a	ab	Scuab, a broom, Fem.	na rcúaıbe	rcúaba	na rcúab
ab	ıb-e	ṫe	ab	Sliab, a mountain, m.	an ṫrléıb-e	rléıbṫe	na rliab
	ıbe	ıbe,-aıb	ab	Cíab, a lock of hair. f.	ŋa céıbe	céıbe-aıb	ŋa gciab

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ac	ic	a	ac	Mac, a son, m.	an meic	meic	na mac
	ice	a	ac	leac, a flag, f.	na leice	leaca	na leac
aċ	iġ	aiġ	aċ	Marcaċ, a horseman, m.	an marcaiġ	marcaiġ	na marcaċ
	iċe	a	aċ	beaċ, a bee, f.	na beiċe	beaċa	na mbeaċ
ad	id	a	ad	bád, a boat, m.	an báid	báid	na mbád
	ide	a	ad	Snaṫaḋ, a needle, f.	na gnaṫaide	gnaṫaide	na gnaṫaḋ

-ao	-o	-o	-ao	Cogaó, war, m.	an cogaio	cogaio	na gcogaó
	-oe	-o,-a	ao	blaó, fame, rumour, f.	na blaioe	blaioe-a	na mblaó
-ar	-re	-a	ar	búar, a toad, *.	na búaire	buara	na mbúar
-ag	-g	-g	-ag	Cnag, a crack, m.	an cnaig	cnaig	na gcnag
	-ge	-a	ag	bréag, a lie, f.	na bréige	bréga	na mbréag
-ag	-g	-g	-ag	bag, a battle, m.	an baig	baig	na mbag
	-ge	-a	ag	Sleag, a spear, f.	na sleige	sleaga	na sleag
-al	-l	-l	-al	abal, an apple, m.	an abail	abail	na nabal
	-le	-a	-al	Speal, a scythe, f.	na speile	speala	na speal
-am	-m	-m	-am	Cúram, care, m.	an cúraim	cúraim	na gcúram
	-me	-a	-am	Colam, a pigeon, f.	na colúme	colúma	na gcolam
-ain	-in,-a	-in	-ain	Cnáin, a bone, m.	an cnáin,-a	cnáin, a	na gcnáin
	-ine	-a	-ain	lám, a hand, f.	na láine	lámа	na lám
-an	-n	-n	-an	Crann, a tree, m.	an crann	crann	na gcrann
	-ne-a	-a	-an	grian. the sun, f.	na gréine,-a	gríana	na ngrían
-ap	-p	-p	-ap	Cnap, a knot, a lump, m.	an cnaip	cnaip	na gcnap
-ar	-r	-r	-ar	Clár, a board, m.	an cláir	cláir	na gclar
	-re	-a	-ar	Cliar, a tribe, f.	na cléire	clíara	na gcliar

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ar	ir	a	ar	bár, death, m.	an báir	báir	na mbár
ar	ire	a	ar	Clúas, an ear, f.	na cluaire	cluara	na gcluar
ar	ir	a	ar	bruac, a cloak, m.	an bruic	bruic	na mbruac
	ire	a	ar	slat, a rod, f.	na slaice	slata	na slat
ad	a	a	ad	Cath, a battle, m.	an cátha	cátha	na gcath
ad	ire	a	ad	Cliath, a hurdle, f.	na cleithe	cleatha	na gcliath

en

eŋ	ıŋ	ıŋ	eŋ	ēŋ, a bird f.	aŋ ēoıŋ	ēoıŋ	na nēŋ
eɾ	a			aeɾ, the sky, m.	aŋ aeɾ		
eɣ	a	a	eɣ	bēɣ, rent, m.	aŋ bɛɣa	bɛɣa	na mbēɣ
	ıɣe	a	eɣ	leɣ, light, f.	na leıɣe	lɛɣa	na leɣ
eṫ	e	a	eṫ	ṗēṫ, a rush, sinew &c. m.	aŋ ṗēṫe	ṗēaṫa	na bṗēṫ
ıb	e	e	ıb	Gɾıb, mire, f.	na gɾıbe	gɾıbe	na ŋgɾıb
ıḃ	e	aŋa	ıḃ	Tɾeıḃ, a tribe, f.	na tɾeıḃe	tɾɛḃaŋa	na ḋtɾeıḃ
ıc	e	a	ıc	Ic, a remedy, a cure, f.	na hıce	ıce	na nıc
ıċ	e	a	ıċ	cɾíċ, and end, f.	na cɾíċ	cɾíoċa	na gcɾíċ
ıḋ	ıḋe	e	ıḋ	Móıḋ, a vow, f.	na móıḋe	móıḋe	na móıḋ
ıḋ	a	aḋ	ıḋ	búaıḋ, victory, f.	na buaḋa	búaıḋeaḋ	na mbúaıḋ
ıf	e	a	ıf	Dáıf, a drink, f.	na dáıfe	dáfa	na ndáıf
ıg	e	e,-ıḋ	g	Carɾaıg, a rock, f.	na caɾɾaıge	caɾɾaıge,-ıḋ	na gcaɾɾaıg
ıġ	e,-a	e,-a	aġ	Tɾaıġ, the sea shore, f.	na tɾaıġe,-a	tɾaıġe,-a	na ttɾaġ
ıl	e	a	ul	Sʀ̓l, an eye, f.	na rúile	rúla	na rúl
ım	e	eaḋ,-aña	ım,-añ	Cēım, a degree, f.	na cēıme	cēımɛḋ,-aña	na gcēım,-eañ
ıṁ	e	aċa	ıṁ	ſɾeıṁ, a root, f.	na ſɾeıme	ſɾeımeaċa	na bſɾeıṁ
ıŋ	e.	ıḋ	ıŋ	Mʀŋ, the back, f.	na mʀŋe	mʀŋıḋ	na mʀŋ

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ṙ	e	ṫ	ṙ	Cóṙ, a Tribe, f.	na cóṙe	cóṙiḋ	na gcóṙ
ṁ	aiṁ, a	aḋa	aṁ, -a	Aiṫaiṁ, a father, m.	an aṫaiṁ, a	aṫaiṙeaḋa	na naṫaṁ, -a
ṁ	e, a	aḋa	ṁ	Iṁiṁ, a damsel, f.	na hiṁiṁe	iṁiṁeaḋa	na niṁiṁ
ṫ	e	ṫ	ṫ	Ġéiṫ, a swan, f.	na ġéiṫe	ġéiṫi	na ngéiṫ
c	e	ca, -ṫe	c	Ciṫc, a harp, f.	na ciṫce	ciṫca, -ṫe	na gciṫc
ḋ	iḋ, a	a	iḋ	Flaiṫ, a prince, m. and f.	an flaiṫa na flaiṫa	flaiṫa	na bflaiṫ

ob	ıb	ıb	ob	Gob, a beak or bill, m.	an ġoıb	ġoıb	na ngob
	ıbe	a	ob	Pıob, a pipe, f.	na pıbe	pıoba	na bpıob
ob	ıb	ıb	ob	Cnob, the wrist, m.	an ċnoıb	cnoıb	na gcnob
	ıbe	a	ob	Cnaob, a branch, f.	na cnaoıbe	cnaoıb	na gcnaob
oc	ıc	ıc	oc	Cnoc, a hill, m.	an ċnoıc	cnoıc	na gcnoc
	ıce	a	oc	blonoc, lard, f.	na blonoıce	blonoca	na mblonoc
oċ	ıġ,-ıċ	ıġ,-ıċ	oċ	Cnóċ, saffron, m.	an ċnóıġ-ıċ	cnóıġ.-ıċ	na gcnóċ
	ıċe	a	oċ	Cloċ, a stone f.	na cloıċe	cloċa	na gcloċ
od	ıd	ıd,-a	od	Pód, a sod. m.	an ṗoíd	póıd,-oda	na bpód
	ıde	a	od	Saiġıod, a dart, f.	na ṡaıġıde	ṡaıġıoda	na ṡaıġıod
oḋ	ıḋ	ıḋ	oḋ	Cnoḋ, a dowry or portion, m.	an ċnoıḋ	cnoıḋ	na gcnoḋ
	ıḋe,-a			Sıoḋ, peace, f.	na ṡıḋe, -oḋa		
og	ıg	ıg	og	Eaṙbog, a bishop, m.	an eaṙboıg	eaṙboıg	na neaṙbog
	ıge	ıḋ,-a	og	Cṛṅeog, a churn, f.	na cṛṅeoıge	cṛṅeoġıḋ,-a	na gcṛṅeog
oġ	ıġ	ıġ	oġ	laoġ, a calf, m.	an laoıġ	laoıġ	na laoġ
	ġo,-a	a	oġ	Oġ, a virgin, f.	na hóıġe,-a	óġa	na nóġ
ol	ıl	ıl	ol	Smól, snuff of a candle, m.	an ṡmóıl	ṡmóıl	na ṡmól
	e	ać,-a	ol	Geimiol, a fetter, f.	na ġeimle	ġeimleać,-aċa	na ngeimiol

om

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular.	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
om	imḋ	a	om	lom, nakedness, f.	na lomḋ	loma	na lom
om	im	a	om	Naoiṁ, a saint, m.	an naoiṁ	naoiṁ	na naoiṁ
on	in	a	on	Bróṁ, sorrow, m.	an bróṁ	bróṁa	na mbróṁ
on	imḋ	a	on	Toṁ, a wave, f.	na toṁḋe	toṁa	na dtoṁ
op	ip	i	op	Sop, a wisp, m.	an tsoip	sop	na sop

ọṛ	ıṛ	ıṛ	ọṛ	Ꞅlóṛ, a voice, m.	an Ꞅlóṛ	Ꞅlóṛ	na ŋꞄlóṛ
	ıṛe	a	ọṛ	Caoṛ, a berry, f.	na caoıṛe	caoṛa	na Ꞅcaoṛ
o�.	ıꝟ,-a	ıꝟ,-a	oꝟ	Nóꝟ, a rose, m.	an ṛoıꝟ,-a	ṛóıꝟ,-a	na ṛóꝟ
	ıꝟe	a	oꝟ	Coꝟ, a foot, f.	na Coıꝟe	coꝟa	na Ꞅcoꝟ
oṫ	ıṫ			Ꞅlıṛꞅıoṫ, silver, m.	an taıṛꞅıṫ		
	ṫe	a	oṫ	Loṫ, a wound, f.	na loıṫe	loṫa	na loṫ
oṫ	ıṫ,-a	a	oṫ	Ġoṫ, a spear, m.	an ġoıṫ,-a	Ꞅoṫa	na ŋꞄoṫ
	a	a	oṫ	boṫ, a house, f.	na boṫa	boṫa	na mboṫ
ub	ıbe	a	ub	Cṛúb, a paw, f.	na cṛúıbe	cṛúba	na Ꞅcṛúb
ub	ıb,-a	a	ub	Suḃ, juice, m.	an tꝛŋḃ,-a	ꝛuba	na ꝛub
	ıbe	a	ub	Ḋuḃ, ink, f.	na ḋŋḃe	ḋuba	na ŋḋub
uc	ıce	a	uc	muc, a pig, f.	na mŋce	muca	na muc
uċ	ıċe	a	uċ	luċ, a mouse, f.	na lŋċe	lṛċa	na luċ
uḋ	ꝺ,-e	e	uḋ	Naṁuḋ, an enemy, m.	an naṁŋḋ,-e	ŋaṁḋe	na naṁuḋ

When the N. S. ends in,	The Gen. Sing. ends in,	Nominative Plural in,	Genitive Plural in,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ub	ibe	a	ub	dúb, and ear, f.	na dṫde	dúda	na ndúd
uḋ	iḋe,-a	a	uḋ	tṁúḋ, envy, f	na tṁṫde,-a	tṁúḋa	na dtṁúḋ
ug	ig	ig,-a	ug	ḃṗúg, a frown, m.	an ḃṗṫg	ḃṗuġa	na ngṗuġ
uġ	ig	a	uġ	ḃṗuġ a town, m.	an ḃṗṫg	ḃṗuġa	na mḃṗuġ
ul	il	il,-a	ul	cúl, a waggon, m.	an ċṫl	cúl, a	na gcúl
	ile	a	ul	ḃaċul, a stick, f.	na ḃaċle	baċula	na mbaċul

um

um	ım	ım	um	Cum, the wáist m.	an ċuım	Cım	na gcum
uṁ	ıṁe,-a	a	uṁ	Cnuṁ, a maggot, f.	na cnıṁe,-a	cnuṁa	na gcnuṁ
	a	a	uṁ	Cluṁ, feather, m.	an ċluṁa	cluṁa	na gcluṁ
un	ıne	ıne,-a	un	Glún, a knee, f.	na glıne	glıne,-a	na nglún
	ın	ın	un	Babun, a bulwark, f.	an babın	babın	na mbabun
ur	ır	ır	ur	Coṙúr, a hammer, m.	an ċaṙır	caṙır	na gcaṙúr
	ıre	ır,-a	ur	Siúr, a kinswoman, f.	na sıre	sıúra	na siúr
uṙ	ıṙ	ıṙ	uṙ	Amṙuṙ, a doubt, m.	an amṙıṙ	amṙıṙ	na namṙuṙ
	ıṙe	a	uṙ	Puṙ, a lip, f.	na pıre	puṙa	na bruṙ
ut	ıt	ıt	ut	Smut, a snout, m.	an smıt	smıt	na smut
	a	a	ut	Sput, a stream, m.	an tıpota	tıpota	na tput
ut	ıte,-a	a	ut	Cput, an appearance, f.	na cıte,-a	cıuta	na gcput
	ıċo	ıċo	ċo	Uċo, a breast, m.	an ṅċo	ṅċo	na nuċo
ċo	a	a	ċo	Umlaċo, humility, f.	na humlaċoa	umlaċoa	na numlaċo
	ıċt	ıċt	ċt	Mallaċt, a curse, m.	an mallaıċt	mallaıċt	na mallaċt
ċt	a	a	ċt	Cıṙtneaċt, wheat, f.	na cıṙtnḟċta	cıṙtnḟċta	na gcıṙtneaċt

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ób	e	ibh	ibh	bádh, a scold, f.	na bádhe	bádha	na mbádh
óg	ig	ia	ig	Caog, a poet, m.	an Caoig	Caoig	na dCaoig
e	e	a	ag	Sgaog, the gullet, f.	na sgaoige	sgaoga	na sgaog
im	e	ana	am	Snaim, a knot, f.	na gnaime	gnaimna	na gnaim

lb	e,-a	a	lb	Scolb, a splinter, m. & f.	na sgoilbe,-a	sgoilb	na sgolb
lb	ilb	ilb	lb	Colb, a pillar, m.	an coilb	coilb	na gcolb
	e,-a	a	lb	Sealb, a herd, f.	na seilbe,-a	sealba	na sealb
lc	ilc	ilc	lc	Falc, a flood, m.	an falc	falc	na bfalc
	e	ag,-aca	lc	Crilc, a reed, f.	na crilce	crilca,-aca	na gcuilc
lg	ilg	ilg	lg	Bolg, a bag, m.	an bolg	bolg	na mbolg
	e	a	lg	Sealg, a chace, f.	na seilge	sealga	na sealg
lm	ilm,-a	ilm,-a	lm	Salm, a psalm, m.	an sailm,-a	sailm,-a	na salm
	e	e	lm	Ailm, the palm tree, f.	na hailme	hailme	na nailm
lp	e	aca	lp	Speilp, a girdle, f.	na sgeilpe	sgeilpeaca	na sgeilp
	ilp	a	lp	Colp a haunch, f.	an coilp	colpa	na gcolp
lt	ilt	lt	lt	Ailt, a joint, m.	an ailt	ailt	na nalt
	ilte	a	lt	Reilt, a star, f.	na reilte	realta	na realt
nb	inb	ib	nb	Leanb, a child, m.	an leinb	leinb	na leanb
nc	inc	inc	nc	Sponc, a spunge, m.	an sgponc	sgponc	na sgponc

ng

When the N. S. ends,	The Gen. Sing. ends,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,	Examples.	Genitive Singular,	Nominative Plural,	Genitive Plural,
ng	ing	ing	ng	Cumang, strength, m.	an cumang	cumangs	an gcumangs
nn	nge	a	ng	Meang, deceit, f.	na menge	menga	na meangs
nn	e, a	na	nn	Ainm, a name, m.	an anme, a	anmanna, -aca	na nainm,
nc	e			Cainc, a speech, f.	na caince		
rb	inb	inb	rb	Forb, a landlord, m.	an forb	forb	na bforb
	inbe	a	rb	Fearb, a pimple, f.	na feirbe	fearba	na bfearb
rb	inb	inb	rb	Tarb, a bull, m.	an tarb	tarba	na dtarb

rb	ibe	a	rb	Dearb, a churn, f.	na deirbe	dearba	na ndearb
rc	irc	irc	rc	Torc, a boar, m.	an toirc	toirc	na dtorc
	e	a	rc	Barc, a ship, f.	na bairce	barca	na mbarc
rd	ird	ird	rd	Bard, a poet, m.	an baird	baird	na mbard
	e	a	rd	Ceard, a trade, f.	na ceirde	cearda	na gceard
rg	irg	irg	rg	Lorg, a track, m.	an loirg	loirg	na lorg
	irge	id	rg	Marg, woe, f.	na mairge	mairgid	na mairg
rm	irm	irm	rm	Arm, a weapon, m.	an airm	airm	na narm
	e	id	rm	Crṫm, a banquet, f.	na crṫme	crṫmid	na gcrṫm
rn	irn	irn	rn	Corn, a tankered, m.	an coirn,	coirn	na gcorn
	irne,-a	rne,-a	rn	Sbairn, a quarrel. f.	na sbairne	sbairne,-a	na sbairn
rp	irp	irp,-a	rp	Corp, a body, m.	an coirp	coirp,-a	na gcorp
rt	irt	irt	rt	beart, dress, m.	an bearт	bearт	na mbeart
	e, a	id	rt	Cuairt, a visit, f.	na cuairte,-a	cuairtid	na gcuairt
sc	isc	isc	sc	Riasc, a moor, m.	an riáisc	riaisc	na riasc
	isce	a	sc	bliosc, an assembly, f.	na bliosce	bliosca	na mbliosc

sd

IN

When the N. S. ends in,	The Gen. Sing. ends in,	Nominative Plural in,	Genitive Plural in,	Examples.	Genitive Singular in,	Nominative Plural in,	Genitive Plural in,
ꝛꝺ	ꝺe	ꝺ-eꝺ	ꝛꝺ	ꝑeꝛꝺ, a beast, f.	ꝺa ꝑeꝛꝺe	ꝑeꝛꝺ-ꝑꝺ	ꝑeꝛꝺ
ꝛꝺ	ꝛꝺ,-a	ꝛꝺ	ꝛꝺ	ꝯoꝛꝺmeꝛꝺ, an impediment m.	ꝺa ꝯoꝛꝺmeꝛꝺ,-a	ꝯoꝛꝺmeꝛꝺ	ꝯoꝛꝺmeꝛꝺ
ꝛꝺ	ꝺe	a	ꝛꝺ	ꝑlēꝛꝺ, a noise, f.	ꝺa ꝑlēꝛꝺe	ꝑlēꝛꝺa	ꝑlēꝛꝺ
ꝛꝛ	ꝛꝛe	ꝛꝛ,-a	ꝛꝛ	Ceꝛꝛ, a question, f.	ꝺa Ceꝛꝛe	Ceꝛꝛeaꝺ	Ceꝛꝛ

IN the foregoing TABLE, there are no examples given of Nouns terminating in Vowels, because, all regular Nouns of that description, generally terminate the Cases of the Singular number alike.

But as there are several irregular Nouns ending in Vowels, which vary their terminations in some of the cases of the singular, the following examples are given.

Substantives ending in á.

lá, a Day, *Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an lá,	na laeṫe, laoiṫe.
Gen. an laoi, lae	na lá.
Dat. don lá, lo	dona laoiṫib, laeṫib
Acc. an lá	na laeṫe laoiṫe
Voc.	
Abl. on lá	uaḋ na laoiṫib, laeṫib.

ṗéarṡa, a person, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ṗéarṡa	na péarṡaṁa.
Gen. na péarṡaṁa	na bpéarṡa
Dat. dan bpéarṡain	dona péarṡanaib
Acc. an ṗéarṡa	na péarṡaṁa
Voc.	
Abl. on bpéarṡain	uaḋ na bpéarṡaṁaib

Substantives ending in e.

ꝑile, a Poet, *Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ꝑile,	na ꝑiliö
Gen. an ꝑiliö	na bꝑiliö
Dat. do'n bꝑile	dona bꝑiliöb
Acc. an ꝑile	na ꝑiliö
Voc.	
Abl. uaö an bꝑile	uaö na bꝑiliöib

Cꝛꝛle, a Vein, *Fem.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. an ċꝛꝛle	na cꝛꝛleana
Gen. na cꝛꝛleana	na gcꝛꝛle
Dat. do'n gcꝛꝛle	do na cꝛꝛliö
Acc. an ċꝛle	na cꝛꝛleana
Voc.	
Abl. o'n gcꝛꝛle	uaö na cꝛꝛliö

Substantives ending in i.

Ri, a King, *Masc.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ꝛi	na ꝛiġte
Gen. an ꝛiġ, -ꝛioġ	na ꝛi, -ꝛiġ
Dat. do'n ꝛi, ꝛiġ	dona ꝛíġiö
Acc. an ꝛi	na ꝛiġte
Voc.	
Abl. uaö an ꝛi, -ꝛiġ	uaö na ꝛíġiö.

Mi,

Mí, a Month, *Fem.* and *Mas.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an mí,-mí	na míosa
Gen. na míosa, an míos	na mí,-míos
Dat. do an mís	dona míosaib
Acc. an mí,-mí	na míosa
Voc.	
Abl. o'n mís	uad na míosaib

Substantives ending in o.

Cro, a hovel, *Mac.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an cró	na craoi,-craoite
Gen. an chraoi	na gcró
Dat. don gcró, crú	donna craoib,-craoitib
Acc. an cró	na craoi,-craoite
Voc.	
Abl. o'n gcró	uad na craoib,-craoitib

bó, a Cow, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an bó	na ba, bai
Gen. na bó	na mbó
Dat. do an bóin	do na búaib
Acc. an bo	na ba,-baoi
Voc.	
Abl. uad an bóin	uad na búaib

Substantives

Substantives ending in *u*

bpú, a womb, *Fem.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an bpú	na bpuiṫe,-bpoiṁe, bpóṁ
Gen. na bpóṁ, bpóiṁ bpoiṁe	na mbpóṁ
Dat. do'n bpóiṁ	do na bpóṁaib
Acc. an bpú	na bpuiṫe,&c.as in *Nom.*
Voc.	
Abl. on bpoiṁ	uad na bpoṁaib

Besides the above Examples, there are a great number of Substantives terminating irregularly in Vowels; for the convenience of the learner, a few of them are here given, with their genitives and datives, singular and plural.

Nom.

Nom. Singular.	Gen. Sing.	Dat. Sing.	Nom. Plural.	Gen. Plur.	Dat. Plur.
Ceathamha, a Quarter, *Fem.*	ceathamhan,-na	gceathamhain	ceathamha	gceathann.a	ceathamhaibh
Comharsa, a Neighbour, f.	comharsan,-ine,	gcomharsain	comharsain,-ana	gcomharsa	comharsanaibh
Deamha, the Palm of the hand f. varies its Cases like comharsa,					
Gobha, a Smith, m.	gobhan	gobhain	goibhne	ngobha	goibhibh
ára; a Loin, f. } vary their cases like Gobha,					
Guala, a shoulder, f. }					
Teanga, a Tongue, f.	Teangain	teangain	teangta	dteanga	teangtaibh
Fiadha, a Testimony, f.	fiadhan	fiadhain	fiadhain,-e	bfiadha	fiadhnaibh
Caora, a Sheep. f.	caoirech,-ach	caoirigh	caoirigh	ccaoireach	caoirchaibh
Naoidhe, an Infant, m.	naoidhin	naoidhin	naoidheana	naoidhean	naoidheanaibh
Dile, a Flood, f.	dilinne,-ean	dilinn	dileana	dile	dileannaibh
Faoighidhe, a Confession, f.	faoighidhean	faoighidhin	faoighidheana	bfaoighidhean	faoighidheanaibh

foighidhe,

Nom. Singular.	Gen. Sing.	Dat. Sing.	Nom. Plural.	Gen. Plur.	Dat. Plur.
ſoiġiḋe, patience, f. } like ſaoiġiḋe					
ɪnɪġe, a recital, f. } like ſaoiġiḋe					
loiġe, a flame, f. } like ſaoiġiḋe					
Ḋṙuaoi, a druid, m.	ḋṙuaiḋ	ḋṙaoiḋ	ḋṙaoiṫe,-ḋe	ndṙuaiḋ,-ṙṫeaiḋ,	ḋṙaoiṫiḃ,-ḋiḃ
Saoi, a learned man, } like ḋṙaoi					
Ḋaoi, an ignorant man, } like ḋṙaoi					
ḃṙó, a hand mill, f.	ḃṙóṅ	ḃṙóiṅ	ḃṙóinṫe	mḃṙóṅ,-ṫeꝫ	ḃṙóinṫiḃ
Cnu, a Nut, f.	cnó	cnaoi	cna,-cnaɪ	ꝫcno	cnoiḃ,-cnū
Cu, a Hound,	con	coiṅ	con	ꝫcu,-coṅ	conaiḃ

Substantives having ɪ long, in their last syllables, never change their terminations in any of the cases in the Singular number; except in the irregular Nouns ending in Vowels.

Substantives having ɪ short, as their last vowel, are of the Feminine Gender, except such as end in ṙ, which are sometimes Masculine.

Substantives

Substantives ending in ım, or ȯm, generally make their plurals in aṅa. See the words Ceım, and ɣnaıȯm, in the Table.

Some Nouns ending in aṁ, vary their cases in a different manner, from the regular examples as given in the Table; thus bꞃeıṫeaṁ, a Judge *masc.* genitive singular bꞃeıṫım, or bꞃeıṫeaṁan, dative singular, bꞃeıṫeaṁ or bꞃeıṫeaṁɣɲ; nominative Plural, bꞃeıṫım, or bꞃeıṫeaṁɣɲ; genitive plural mbꞃeıṫeaṁ, or mbꞃeıṫeaman; dative Plural bꞃeıṫeaṁnaḃ. Of this kind are the following, viz. ollaṁ, ḋaıleaṁ, oıꞃeaṁ, ꞃeıṫeaṁ, ꞃeallɣaṁ, ḋɲleaṁ &c.

Others again increase in the genitive singular by the addition of a or ṫa; as Conɲaṁ, aid, *masc.* genitive singular, Conɲaıṁ, Conɲaṁa, or Conɲanṫa; dative singular, conɲam; nominative plural, Conɲaıṁ, Conɲaṁa, or Conɲanṫa; genitive plural, ɡconɲaṁ; dative plural, Conɲaṁaıḃ, Conɲanṫaıḃ. The following are also of this description; Tıonɣaṁ, ꞃoɲaṁ, Oɲaṁ, Caɲaṁ, &c.

When the diphthong ıa, happens to be in the last syllable of a Noun of the singular number, the a is suppressed in the genitive singular, and the diphthong is changed into eı, See Table.

When the diphthong ıo, happens in the last sylable of a Noun of the feminine gender, singular number, the o, is omitted in the genitive, and the ı, only is written. See the words ɣaıɡıoḋ, ɣıoḃ, ɡeımıol, &c. in the Table. But in Nouns Masculine the ıo, is changed for ea, and the genitive singular takes an increase.

Example.

Example.

ʃɲoc, Frost, *Masculine.*

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ʃɲoc, the frost,	na ʃeaca, the frosts,
Gen. an tʃeaca, of &c.	na ʃɲoc,-ʃeac,
Dat. do an tʃɲoc,	do na ʃeacaiḃ,
Acc. an ʃɲoc	na ʃeaca,
Voc. .	
Abl. uaḋ an tʃɲoc	uaḋ na ʃeacaiḃ.

In this manner is declined bliocht, bɲiocht, ʃliocḋ, cɲioʃ, biuɲ, cɲioṁ, ɲiocḋ, loċ, ʃɲioḃ, mioḋ, ɸliuḋ, and some others.

Nouns having ea in the last syllable, singular number, drop a, in the genitive, and substitute i, in its place, See Table passim. Cɲiṫneaċt, wheat, genitive singular, Cɲiṫneaċta, is an exception to this rule.

In all the examples of Declensions here given, the article is prefixed; and as the article makes the Noun appear in the third person, it is obvious that no vocative case could be given with propriety.

The vocative is properly applied to the second person, it is expressed by placing a, before the Nominative case of the Noun, but if the Noun begins with a Consonant capable of aspiration, it must be mortified; as a ḃean! O Woman! a ɸigeaḋóiɲ! O Weaver! &c. except ʃ and t followed by a consonant in which case they do not admit of aspiration.

Some writers terminate their Nominatives Plural, generally in a, e, or ó, thus ɸeaɲa, for ɸiɲ, coɲɲa, for coiɲɲ, oíca, for oíle, baɲḋa, for baiɲḋ,

baipd, ceoltid, for ceolta, piġtide, for piġte, bolga, for boilg, &c. &c. Some also substitute *u*, for o, in their genitive singular and nominative and genitive plural; as ṅlc for oilc :-ṅṙge, for oiṙge, cṅṁp, for coiṁp, &c. but an ancient Grammarian (Taóg ó Dálaiġ) does not approve of such transmutation, unless in the following, which make their genitive in a, and *by him* termed nouns of multitude, from their having a plural termination in their genitive singular.

Examples.

Nom. Sing.	Gen. Sing.	Nom. Sing.	Gen Sing.
fṙl blood	na fola	ṡruṫ a stream	an tṙoṫa.
ġúl a lamentation	na ġola	caṫ a battle	an ċaṫa.
mil honey	na meala	dat a colour	an data
muiṁ a sea	na maiṁ	feaiṙt a grave	an feaiṙta
ġuṫ a voice	an ġoṫa	flaiṫ a lord	an flaṫa
cṙiṫ a tremor	an ċṙeaṫa	béṙ rent	an beṙa
ciṫ a shower	an ċeaṫa	eṙ a brook	an eṙa
céiṙ, wax	na ceaṙaċa	anam a soul	an anama
colann a body i. e. human	na colla, i.e. colna	aṫair a father	an aṫaṙa
ġṙuṫ curds	an ġroṫa	maṫair a mother	na maṫaṙa
luṙ a leek	an loṙa	bṙaṫair a brother	an bṙaṫaṙa
fíon wine	an fíona	caṫair a city	na caṫṙaċa
éaġ death	an éaġa	feoil flesh	na feola
toil the will	na tola		

Many more examples of this kind might be given, but these are sufficient to shew the devi-

ation of such nouns, from the general order of substantives, exemplified in the foregoing Table.

The same author (ó ðóláin) calls all proper names of Men, Women, Countries, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Grain, Seeds, Trees, Plants, Trades, &c. Solitary Nouns, because they have no Plural number.

Treating of Irregular Nouns, he enumerates four only, viz. bean, a Woman. Clann, Children. Tulaig, a ridge of small Hills; and Teamair, Tara. Thus.

bean, a Woman.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. bean	na mna
Gen. na mná	na mban
Dat. ðon mnaoi	ðo na mnaiḃ
Acc. an bean	na mna
Voc. a bean	a mna
Abl. uaḋ an mnaoi	uaḋ na mnaiḃ

Clann, Children.

Singular.	Plural
Nom. clann	ċlanna
Gen. na cloinne	na gclannan
Dat. ðo an gcloinn	ðo na clannaiḃ
Acc. an ċlann	na clanna
Voc a ċlann	a ċlanna
Abl. uaḋ an gcloinn	uaḋ na clannaiḃ

tulaig

Tulaig, a Hill.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. tūlaiġ	na tulċa
Gen. na tulċa	na dtulac
Dat. don dtulaiġ	dona tulcaib
Acc. an tulaiġ	na tulċa
Voc. a tulaiġ	a tulċa
Abl. uad an dtulaiġ.	uad na tulcaib.

Teamair, Tara; Singular only.

Nominative, teamair.
Genitive, na teamrac.
Dative, do teamair.
Accusative, teamair.
Vocative, a teamair.
Ablative, uad teamair.

Tho' Clanna, is the plural of Clann, (i. e. the plural of a plural) yet there is this difference, that Clann implies Children in a direct line from one common stock; and Clanna, collateral lines; forming tribes, parties, &c. in English clanns.

Cioċal, in his etymology of this language, beginning thus,

" tiobrad fiuċeart na bfocal mbinn,
" mineireb do ġaoitib Eiriond."

" The pure Fountain of sweet words,
" I will explain to the Sages of Ireland,"

Derives

Derives tulaig, from tul or tol, i. e. iomarcaid, many, and aig i. e. cnoc, a hill, inir, (not aineas) from in, to, and fear, man, i. e. marriageable.—ingin (not ingean) from in, to, and gin, to bring forth, i. e. ad parturiendum.—Ailgal, from ag, milk, and al, mare, steed, &c.

Substantives forming diminutives in an, have the i of their primitive Genitives placed between a and n, and have their inferior diminutives in in.

Examples.

Primitives.	Diminutives.	
Nom. cnoc, a hill.	cnocan, a hillock.	cnoicin, a very small hill.
Gen. an chnoic.	an chnocnan	an chnoicin
Nom. tarb, a bull.	tarban, a small bull.	tairbin
Gen. an tairb	an tarbain	an tairbin
Nom. geag, a branch.	geagan, a small branch.	geigin
Gen. an gheig	an gheigin	an gheigin
Nom. leabar, a book.	leabaran, a small book.	leabairin
Gen. an leabair	an leabarain	an leabairin.

These last diminutives refer to very small objects, and are formed of the Genitives of their Primitives. They are not much in use.

OF

OF POSSESSIVES.

First Declension.

Singular.	Plural.
mo ēaδaċ, my cloth.	ar nēaδaċ, our cloth.
δo ēaδaċ, thy cloth.	bur nēaδaċ, your cloth.
a ēaδaċ, his cloth.	a nēaδaċ, their cloth.
a hēaδaċ, her cloth.	

Second Declension.

mo ċluaɣ, my ear.	ar gcluaɣa, our ears.
δo ċluaɣ, thy ear.	bur gcluaɣa, your ears.
a ċluaɣ, his ear.	a gcluaɣa, their ears.
a cluaɣ, her ear.	

Third Declension.

mo ċailin, my maid.	ar gcailin, our maids.
δo ċailin, thy maid.	bur gcailin, your maids.
a ċailin, his maid.	a gcailin, their maids.
a cailin, her maid.	

Genitives.

mo ċailne, of my maid.	ar gcailne of our maids.
δo ċailne, of thy, &c.	bur gcailne, of your, &c.
a ċailne, of thy, &c.	a gcailne, of their, &c.
a cailne of her, &c.	

mo ċluaiɣe, of my ear.	ar gcluaiɣe, of our ears.
δo ċluaiɣe, of, &c.	bur gcluaiɣe, of, &c.

a ċluaiɣe

a cluaiſe, of his ear.	a gcluaiſe, of their ears.
a cluaiſe, of her, &c.	
mo ēadaiġ, of my cloth.	ar neadaiġ, of our cloth,
do ēadaiġ, of thy, &c.	bur neadaiġ, of your, &c.
a ēadaiġ; of his, &c.	a neadaiġ, of their, &c.
a headaiġ, of her, &c.	

Here we find the initial consonants (if they be of the mutable class) of all substantives, of whatever Gender or Declension, lose their natural sound, except in the third person Singular, feminine gender; and the Noun takes e as an increase in the genitive singular, if the nominative plural ends in ıḋ.—See, Cailin, page 24.

Some writers, indiscriminately terminate their nominatives plural in ıḋ or ıġ, from the affinity of their sounds; but the nominative plural never should end in ıġ, except when the genitive singular ends in the same.—See eadaċ, Page 22.

In plural possessive datives, the preposition and pronoun are often contracted; thus dar for do ar; as dar gcailin, to our Maid, &c.

The only difference I can find between bar and bur in possessives, and second persons plural of verbs, is, that if the possessive noun has a broad termination, the pronoun bar is used; but

but *bup*, is used when the Noun has a slender termination.—In Verbs of the first conjugation *bap* is used, but *bup* is used in the second conjugation.

OF ADJECTIVES.

THE chief elegance of this Language arises from the copious connection, and graceful formation of its Adjectives; hence no part of Grammar is explained or learned with more difficulty than Adjectives in their various compositions and comparisons.

Their Declensions are in number as the substantives, and like them, known by initial changes in their Genitives Singular.

ADJECTIVES DECLINED WITH THEIR ARTICLE AND NOUN.

First Declension.

Deapg, Red.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an téadac deapg, the red Cloth.	*Nom.* na héadaig deapg, the red Cloths.
Gen. an éadaig deapg, of the, &c.	*Gen.* na néadac deapg, of the, &c.

Dat.

Sing.	Plur.
Dat. do'n ēadaċ deaṙg, to the, &c.	*Dat.* dona hēadaiḃ deiṙg, of the, &c.
Acc. an ṫēadaċ deaṙg, the Red, &c.	*Acc.* na hēadaiġ deiṙg, the, &c.
Voc.	*Voc.*
Abl. uaḋ an ēadaċ deaṙg, from the, &c.	*Abl.* uaḋ na hēadaiḃ deiṙg, from the, &c.

Second Declension.

Mór, Large.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an ċluaṙ mór, the large Ear.	*Nom.* na cluaṙa móiṙe, the large Ears.
Gen. na cluaiṙe móiṙe, of the, &c.	*Gen.* na gcluaṙ mór, of the, &c.
Dat. don gcluáṙ mór, to the, &c.	*Dat.* dona cluaṙaiḃ móiṙe, to the, &c.
Acc. an ċluaṙ mór to the, &c.	*Acc.* na cluaṙa móiṙe, the, &c.
Voc.	*Voc.*
Abl. úaḋ an gcluaṙ mór, from the, &c.	*Abl.* uaḋ na cluaṙaiḃ moiṙe, from the, &c.

Third Declension.

óg, Young.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. an cailin óg, the young Girl.	*Nom.* na cailiniḋ óige, the young Girls.

Gen.

Singular.	Plural.
Gen. an ċailín óg, of the, &c.	*Gen.* na gcailín óg, of the, &c.
Dat. don gcailín óg, to the, &c.	*Dat.* do na Cailinib óige, to the, &c.
Acc. an cailin óg, the, &c.	*Acc.* na cailiniḃ óige, the, &c.
Voc.	*Voc.*
Abl. uaḃ an gcailín óg, from the, &c.	*Abl.* uaḃ na cailinib óige, from, &c.

GENERAL RULE.

There is no variation in the termination of the Nominative Case, whether the Noun to which it is annexed be of the Masculine or Feminine Gender.

The Nominative and Accusative Cases have their terminations alike; as also the Dative and Ablative cases.

The Genitive of Masculine Adjectives, if the last vowel of the Nominative be broad, is formed by inserting i before the final Consonant, but Adjectives of the Feminine Gender are increased by the addition of e after their final Consonants; thus,

Nom. deaṁg, red.	*Nom.* mór, great.	*Nom.* óg young.
Gen. Masc. deiṁg, of, &c.	*Gen. Mas.* mór, of, &c.	*Gen. Mas.* óg, of, &c.
Gen. Fem. deiṁge, of, &c.	*Gen. Fem.* móire, of, &c.	*Gen. Fem.* óige, of, &c.

If the last vowel in the Nominative be slender, the Genitive Feminine is increased by e, but the Genitive Masculine is the same as the Nominative.

Example.

Nom. mīn, soft.
Gen. Masc. mīn.
Gen. Fem. mīne.

The Genitive Plural is like the Nominative Singular; and the Nominative Plural generally like the Genitive Singular. But some Writers make all the Cases of the Plural take a broad increase, except the Genitive, if the Adjective ends in a Consonant preceded by a broad Vowel; as an tēadaċ ḋeaṙg, Singular; na headaiġ ḋeaṙga, Plural.

Degrees of Comparison.

There are in common Irish but the three degrees of comparison found in all other Languages; but the Bards, in the glow of Poetic rapture, passed the ordinary bounds, and upon the common superlative, which their heated imaginations made the positive degree, raised a second comparative and superlative; and on the second also, raised a third comparative and superlative; from an irregular but noble effort to bring the Language to a level with their lofty conceptions; which uncommon mode of expressing their effusions, though it may seem romantic to others, the natives regarded as a source of peculiar beauty, and a high poetic embellishment to their Language.

The

The comparative signs at present used are ṁoɣ, more; ṕó, very, or too; and ɣáṁ, most; as, láiḋiṁ, strong, (positive)—ṁoɣ láiḋiṁe, stronger or more strong, (comparative),—ṕo láiḋiṁ very, or too strong, (superior to the comparative, inferior to the superlative), ɣáṁ laiḋiṁ, strongest or most strong; (superlative).—The particle ṕó is generally, though improperly, used for ɣáṁ.(14.)

There is another manner of expressing the comparative, which is done by adding the preposition ḋe to the comparative, and rejecting ṁoɣ; as ɪɣ láiḋiṁeḋe ṫu ɣin, you are the stronger for that. See Syntax under Adverbs.

Ɔlṁ, is also a particle of excess, and considered more forcibly expressive than ɣáṁ; as ꝺṁlaiḋiṁ, incomparably strong.

OF SIMPLE ADJECTIVES.

THESE are, first, Monosyllables expressive of Condition and Quality; or second, Polysyllables, indicative of Place, and Number;—they may be termed Substitutes, because they represent their Substantives.

Adjectives of Condition and Quality have their Genitives for comparatives, and their superlatives equal to their primitives, by placing ɣáṁ, or, what is more common, ṕó, before them and placing a dot (.) over the initials (if Mutables)

Mutables,) when a comparison is made by ıonɑ (than); as, ıɣ ɟeɑɾɾ cıáll ıonɑ Caıċɲeım: Sense is better than Dignity.

Example.

Of Condition.	Substitutes.	Genitives.
boċt, poor.	ɑn boċt, the poor.	nɑ boıċte, of the poor.
lɑg, weak.	ɑn lɑg, the weak.	nɑ lɑıge, of the weak.
cɾıon, withered.	ɑn Cɾıon, the withered.	nɑ cɾıne, of the withered
ɣeɑn, old.	ɑn ɣeɑn, the old.	nɑ ɣeıne, of the old.
óg, young.	ɑn tóg, the young.	nɑ hóıge, of the young.

Comparatives,	Superlatives.
nıoɣ boıċte, more poor, poorer.	ɣɑɾ or ɲo boċt, most, or very poor.
nıoɣ lɑıge, more weak, weaker.	ɣɑɾ or ɲo lɑg, most, or very weak.
nıoɣ cɾıne, more withered.	ɣɑɾ or ɲo cɾıon, most, or very withered.
nıoɣ ɣeıne, more old, older.	ɣɑɾ or ɲo ɣeɑn, most, or very old.
nıoɣ óıge, more young, younger.	ɣɑɾ or ɲo óg, most, or very young.

Of Quality,	Substitutes,	Genitives.
bán, white.	ɑn bán, the white.	nɑ báıne, of the white.

dub, black.	an dub, the black.	na dhibe, of the black.
dearg, red.	an dearg, the red.	na deirge, of the red.
glas, green.	an glas, the green.	na glaise, of the green.

Comparatives.	Superlatives.
nios báine, more white, whiter.	gar or no bán, most, or very white.
nios dhibe, more black, blacker.	gar or no dub, most, or very black.
nios deirge, more red, redder.	gar or no dearg, most, or very red.
nios glaise, more green, greener.	gar or no glas, most, or very green.

Irregulars.	Substitutes.	Genitives.
maith, good.	an mait, the good.	an mait of the good.
olc, bad.	an tolc, the bad.	an oilc, of the bad.
beag little.	an beag, the small.	an beag, of the small.
mór great.	an mór, the great.	an móir, of the great.

Comparatives.	Superlatives.
nios fearr, better.	gar or no mait, best, too, or very good.
nios measa, worse.	gar or no olc, worst, too, or very bad.

nios

níoṡ luġa, less. ṡár or ro beag, least, or very small.

níoṡ mó, greater. ṡár or ro mór, largerst, too, or very large.

Adjectives of Place end in ać, having the Place as their Primitives, and form no comparison; thus, Spáin, Spain, Spáineać, a Spaniard, éadać Spáineać, Spanish cloth.—Eirinn, Ireland, Eirionać, an Irishman, ṡéile Eirionać, Irish liberality.—Cońnaċt, Conaught, Cońnaċtać, a Conaughtman.—Súaircead Cońnaċtać, Conaught Festivity &c.—When they are used as Substitutes they are inflected like Substantives ending in ać.

Adjectives of Number, are ten only, for in all others, the Substantive is expressed, and placed between the prime number and the Decimal, thus aon one Person, dís or beirt two Persons; trír three Persons; ceaṫar four Persons; cúig five Persons; ṡé six Persons; ṡeaċt or mórṡeiṡear, seven Persons; oċt, eight Persons; naoi, nine Persons; deich, ten Persons; aon ṡear-déug, eleven Men; cúig-mna-déug, fifteen Women.

Adjectives of Office are compound Substantives, expressing both the English Adjective and Substantive. They are formed of their conpound personals, thus;

Personals.	Substantives.
ṫaċlóṫar, a Tailor.	ṫaċlóṫaraċt, tailoring Trade.
coirṡeadóiriú, a Shoemaker,	coirṡeadóiriúeaċt, shoemaking Trade.

gabáil

Personals.	Substantives.
gabóean, a Smith.	gabóeamóeacc, Smiths trade.
buabuġaiġdeóiṙ, a Butcher.	buabuġaiġdeóiṙeacc, Butchering trade.

Their component parts are as follow, thus tacloćaṙ, is compounded of tac, cement, join, and loćaṙ, cloth garment; coiṙpeaṡbṙiogṡ, of coiṙ, Skin, Hide; ṙeaṡ, sew, and ṙioġ, Skill; gaiḃḃeaṙ, of gaḃ, a Spear, Dart, or any pointed Weapon; and ḋeaṙ, do, or make; buabuġaiġḋeoiṙ, of buaḃ, Cattle; buġ, mince, slaughter; and aiġḋe, Manner, Form.—And so of all other Nouns of Office.

OF COMPOUND ADJECTIVES.

These generally terminate in a, ać, m, ṡ, ġ, maṙ, or muṙ, sometimes contracted aṙ, uṙ; in mail or, mṡl; contracted ṡl; which form their Comparatives and Substantives, thus:

In.	Positives.	Comparatives.	Superlatives.
a.	Calma, Valiant.	ṅioġ calma, more Valiant.	ġaṙ, or ṙo calma, most Valiant,
ać.	Milteać, Destructive.	ṅioġ miltaiġ, more, &c.	ġaṙ, or ṙo milteać, most, &c.
m.	ṙiṙm, Masculine.	ṅioġ ṙiṙme, more, &c.	ġaṙ, or ṙo ṙiṙm, most, &c.
ṡ.	Cialaiṡ, Sensible.	ṅioġ cialaiṡe, more, &c.	ġaṙ, or ṙo cialaiṡ, more, &c.
ġ.	Eagnaiġ, Witty, Wise.	ṅioġ eagnaiġe, more, &c.	ġaṙ, or ṙo eagnaiġ, most, &c.

muṙ

In. Positives.	Comparatives.	Superlatives.
mur. lionmur, Plentiful.	nioɣ lionmuiġe, more, &c.	ɣar, or no lionmur, more, &c.
mġl. fearamuil, Manful.	nioɣ fearamuile, more, &c.	ɣar, or no fearamġl, most, &c.

Substantives.

Calmacht, Valour.
Milteacht, Destruction.
firinneacht, Virility.
Cialaideacht, Sense.
Eagnaideacht, Wisdom, or eagna.
lionmuineacht, Abundance.
fearamuileacht, Manliness.

Compounds ending in an are Irregular, as leatan broad, nioɣ leataine, broader, or more broad; ɣar or no leatan, most broad; leatfad breadth, &c.

All positives ending in a, increase not in the Plural; but all the other terminations take a in the Plural Number.

OF PARTICIPIAL ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives ending in adh are Active; the Passive end in ta, ta, te, &c. these are formed of the imperative Mood, second person singular, and become the Comparatives of their primitives or active Participles, as,

Primitives.

Primitives	Imperative.
lán full lionaḋ, filling.	lion, fill.
molaḋ, praising.	mol, praise.
bualaḋ, beating.	buail, beat.
loṡgaḋ, burning.	loṡg, burn.
ṡeapṗaḋ, cutting.	ṡeapṗ, cut.

Comparatives.	Superlatives.
ṁioṡ lionta, more full.	ṡáṗ or ṗó lionta, most full.
ṁioṡ molta, more praised.	ṡáṗ or ṗó ṁolta, most praised.
ṁioṡ búailte, more beaten.	ṡáṗ or ṗó búailte, most beaten.
ṁioṡ loṡṡte, more burned.	ṡáṗ or ṗó loṡṡte, most burned.
ṁioṡ ṡeapṗta, more cut.	ṡáṗ or ṗo ṡeapṗta, most cut.

If the Positive, or Primitive, end in a, or ta, it never changes (unless in the sound of its initial mutable) in Number, Gender, Case, Declension or Comparison, not being formed of the Imperative Mood. When ta is in the primitive it terminates its Substantive in ṡ, as,

Positive or Primitive.

Macanta, honest.
ṁioṡ macanta, more honest
Sáṗ or ṗo ṁacanta, most honest.

GENDER.

Fear macanta, an honest Man.
Bean macanta, an honest Woman.

Case and Declension.

An fir macanta, of the honest Man.
Na mna macanta, of the honest Woman.

Numbers.

Singular.	Plural.
An fear macanta, the honest Man.	Na fir macanta, the honest Men.
An bean macanta, the honest Women.	Na mna macanta, the honest Women.

Substantives.

Macantas, Honesty.
Somontas, Mildness.

The Participials in ta, form two Substantives; viz. in r personal, in ct general; as mealta deceived; mealtair a deceiver; mealtaireact deceit, &c. They form their diminutives in an, and

and their Substantives in ag; as mealtán, a little deceiver; mealtanag, low or mean deceit, &c. If the Primitive be a Substantive, it produces an Adjective and two Substantives; as, feall, treason, fealtach, treacherous; fealtaim, a traitor; fealtaimeacht, treachery, &c.

Some writers terminate their Personals differently, according to their own particular mode of pronunciation; but all terminations of this kind must be erroneous, if they depart from the following

GENERAL RULE.

If the Primitive, (whether Substantive, Adjective, or Participle,) has a broad Vowel before its final Consonant, the subsequent Vowel in its derivation must be broad also; thus, feall, meall, in their primitives, will be fealta, mealta, in their derivatives; and as no Vowel can follow a, but i, in Personal terminations, whether the final consonant be m, b, g, &c. it must end in im, hence fealtaim, &c.—But if the Primitive final is preceded by a slender vowel, the following vowel in the derivative must be slender likewise; thus, caint, speech, will be cainte; and as oi alone can follow e, in personal terminations, they must end in eoim, hence cainteoim, &c.

OF

OF COMPLEX ADJECTIVES.

First, Of the Adjective compounded with the Substantive.

When an Adjective is thus formed, if it precede the substantive, it conveys a more forcible meaning than if it followed; as, ꝼeaꝛ ceaṅ-ꝛṕéaꝛ, a head-strong Man; ꝼeaꝛ ꝛṕéaꝛ-ċeaṅaċ, a resolute Man, &c. in this last, the former Substantive becomes an Adjective, as in the English heart-broken, and broken-hearted, &c.

Secondly, Of Simple Adjectives compounded with Impersonal Possessives.

In forming these, the simple precedes the possessive; as, ꝓéalꝛ ġlan-ꝩoilꝩeaċ, a bright-shining Star. ġlóꝛ bṅ̄-ġuṫaċ, a sweet-sounding Voice, &c. Such Adjectives involve two Substantives, which then become Adjectives, and may be termed,

Thirdly, Adjectives compounded of Adjectives; thus, oıóċe ġlan-ꝓéalꝛ-ꝩoilꝩeaċ, a bright-star-shining Night. ꝼeaꝛ bṅ̄-ġloꝛ-ġuṫaċ, a sweet-sounding-voiced Man. (15.) These are again compounded, and become

Fourthly, Adjectives compounded of compound Adjectives; as, óıġꝼeaꝛ ġnúaıġ-ꝼṁ-ꝩıoꝺ-ꝼáṁ-ꝺúal-ꝩcáṁeóġaċ, a soft-silken-wide-spreading-

ing-ringleting-fair-haired Youth, i. e. the Youth of soft-silken-wide-spreading, ringleting fair Hair. (16.) Adjectives of this description, have the Substantive in their first syllable; for if it be placed in the last syllable, the whole compound becomes an expressive Substantive; as,

Fifthly, a tṙēan-árd-ṙluag-cat-ceañgalám, thou mighty Ruler of lofty embattled Chiefs. (17.)

Sixthly, Of Participial Adjectives, compounded of compound Substantives, compounded of compound Adjectives.——In these the Epic Bards delighted, magnifying the exploits of their Heroes beyond measure, and inspiring their hearers with a thirst for military Glory, emulation of feats, and contempt of Death.—Of which, the following Soliloquy of Oṁlṙogg, over the grave of his brother Alṙgṁor, gives a sufficent Example:

Seaṙc ṙeiṙce mo ċroiḃe ṙṡö liag ṫu Alṙgṁóiṙ!
Ceó gleóḋaċ mo ṙogg ṫu, a ḋeaṙḃraṫaiṙ.
Al bile ḋíḋion ar Miliö a ṫteagṁáil!
Mo nūair naċ bṙṫliṙ níoṙ ṙia a gcoṁdáil,
Alig laoċraiḋ lēna treaċtmaḋ ḟṙ Claṅ.
Al ṙeaṙta uaiṫne, mo meoḋam-ċreaċ, ıṙ caoiṁ liom.
Ce ḋeóraċ me cró líonta cṙíon ort,
ēiṙḋe re tṙēigṫe mo áonḃráṫaiṙ.

Do bēaraö re ḋian-lūaḋ-ċróḋaċt buan-ċnaṁ-ċaṙgaṙta ṙṙṫlēim, ṙíoḋḃagaċ ṙantaċ-ruaig-maṙḃṫaċ ṙraiṙ-lēaḋaṙta, ḋíoċoṙgaṙta ēagṁaṙlaṁail ṙo treigṫeaċ gēur-naṁḋgṁṙl, ard-aigeantaċ, neiṁṫiṁ ṙeoil-ṙgaṫagaċ ṙṙol-ḋēantaṙta ḋeilḃ-ġnáṁ-

cloḋ-

ćlóó-aöćūmaṁća ṡíor-báṡ-ṅéulaṁṫl ṡeöac ṗṫl-ṫeać, leoṁan-bṗaṡ-ġarġ-ṅeaṗṫ-ēaćṫmaṗ, maṗ ṅeub-bṫṅe-ṡleiḃ-ṫṫṅe-ġarḃ-ġuaṡać, a meöan ṫṗom-ṫia-ṅal-boṗb-ṗṫlṫeać ṅa laoć meaṗ &c.

TRANSLATION.

Argmhor! Love of the love of my heart! beneath this stone thou liest! A mist of sorrow to mine Eyes thou art, my Brother! Stern bulwark of our heroes in battle! woe is me, no longer art thou sharer of the Spoils among the Chiefs of Lena, defeating the Sons of anger.—Thou too, alas! his grassy mansion, art dear to me.—Tho' my aged-bursting-breast with tearful eye bend over thee, hearken thou to the mighty deeds of my only Brother—Who with fleet-valiant-bone-crushing Arm.—Torrent-like-rapid, dartingly-eager, mortal his strides; dauntless, dealing Death around; invincible, fierce, vigorous, active, hostile, courageous, intrepid, rending, hewing, slaughtering, deforming forms and features; shaded with clouds of certain death. Sanguine as the Hawk of prey; furious as the resistless-strongframed-bloodthirsty Lion; impetuous as the boisterous-hoarse-foaming-bold-bursting-broad-mountain Billows; would rush through close-thronged crowds of enraged Warriors, &c.

OF PRONOUNS.

THE Pronouns are divided into six classes; Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Relative, Interrogative, and Indefinite.

The Personals are me, I; ꝛu, you, or thou; e, or ꝛe, he, it, or thing (abstract;) ı, or ꝛı, she.—e, or ı, when expressed, denote their appropriate Genders.

They are thus declined.

Me, I.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. me, I.	ꝛın, we.
Gen. mo, Mine, or of me.	ɑꝛ, our, or of us.
Dat. ꝺom, for ꝺo me, to me.	ꝺıꝛn̄, for ꝺo ın̄, to us.
Acc. me, me.	ın̄, or ꝛın̄, us.
Voc.	
Abl. uɑm, for uɑꝺ me, from.	uɑın̄ for uɑꝺ ın̄, from us.

Ꝛu, Thou.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ꝛu, thou.	ıꝺ, or ꝛıꝺ, ye.
Gen. ꝩo, thine or of thee.	ꝺɑꝛ, or ꝺuꝛ, your, or of ye.

Dat.

Singular.	Plural.
Dat. ðŋt, for ðo tu, to thee.	ðiƀ for ðo iƀ, to ye.
Acc. tu, thou.	iƀ, or ɣiƀ, ye.
Voc. tuɣa, O! thou.	iƀ, ɣe, O ye!
Abl. uaið, for uað tu, from thee.	uaiƀ, for uað iƀ, from ye.

Se, He.

Singular.	Plural
Nom. ɣe, he.	ɣiað, they.
Gen. a, his, its, of him.	a, their, or of them.
Dat. ðo, to him.	ðoiƀ, to them.
Acc. e, him, it or thing.	iað, them.
Voc.	
Abl. uað, from him.	uaðta from them.

Sj, She.

Singular.	Plural.
Nom. ɣi, she.	ɣiað, they.
Gen. a, hers, of her.	a, their, or of them.
Dat. ðj, for ðo i, to her	ðoiƀ, to them.
Acc. i, her.	iað, them.
Voc.	
Abl. uaið, for uað i, from her.	uaðta from them.

The

The Possessives are, mo, mine; do, thine, or your; a, his, hers, its, or their.—These are only the Genitives of their personal primitives, me, tu, fe, fi.

The Demonstratives are four; fo, this, these, or here; fin, that, those or there; fud, those, or there; ud, that, or those, there or yon.—These Demonstratives are indeclinable, and are the same in both numbers:

Example.

Sin fear fo, this man; na fir fo, these men: ta fe an fo, he is here; ta fiad an fo, they are here; an fear fin, that man; na fir fin, those men; ta fe an fin, he is there; na fir fud, those men; fud an fear, there is the man; fud na fir, there are the men; an pean ud, that pen; na lama ud, those hands; an teach ud tall, yon house.

The relatives are a, who, which, that; and noch, noca, who, which.—Like the Demonstratives, they are indeclinable, and the same in both numbers.

Examples, of a.

Agus do chuaid iofa a fheach go tempoll De, agus do teilg fe amach a fiaid ag reic agaf ag ceannach annfa teamcoll. Matt. 21, Chap. 12, Verse.

And Jesus entered into the Temple of God, and cast out all *who* were selling and buying in the temple.

Agus an tan do bí deireadh an laoi an, tugadar éigse moran an a nabadar deamain. Matth. 8 Chap. 16 Verse.

When evening was come, they brought unto him many *that* were possessed with Devils.

Examples of noc, noca.

Eistigse an focalso a bat bágan, ata a gliab Samaria, noc gabhgsat an boct, noc éspuas an riaghdanac, noc a deir re na maigistrib, Tabhgs agus ibeam.—Amos. 4 Chap. 1 Vers.

Hear this word ye kine of Bashan, that are in the mountain of Samaria, *which* oppress the poor, which crush the needy, which say to their masters, Bring and let us drink.

Agus d' fiafhgeadar dioh, ag rad: an né so bun macsa, noc adeirthi rugad dall? John 9 Chap. 19 Verse.

And

And they asked them, saying, Is this your Son, *who*, ye say, was born blind ?

Agus mar an gcéadna is iad so an dream an ar n-eisdeadh an fiol a bhfarrain clocach, noca éisdeann an bhriathar, agus gabhuis cuca i do latain maille re gáirdeacas,

And these are they likewise which are sown on stony ground, *who* when they have heard the Word, immediately receive it with joy. Mark, 4 c. 16 v.

The Reverend and learned Mr. Stewart, in his " Elements of Galic Grammar," and the anonymous Author of " A Grammar of the Gælic Language," lately published in Dublin, assert, that nach is a Relative Pronoun; but, neither of these gentlemen have thought proper to give us any Examples, to support their assertion. I am of opinion that nach is merely a negative particle; but there are Examples of its use, in which a Pronoun is understood to accompany it; as, agus do ith se arán na fiadhnuisi, nach an ceadh-gheadh dithe acht do na sagartaibh. And he did eat the shew-bread, *which* is not lawful to eat but for the priests. Mark, 2 c. 26 v.

Oir ni bhfuil ni ann dit folughtheach nach bfoillseochar. For there is nothing hid *which* shall not be manifested. Mark, 4 c. 22 v.

In both of these Examples the relative Pronoun, *which*, is understood, but not expressed in the Irish.

The

The Interrogatives are, coin, when; caibe, wherefore; cáeg, whence; cionad, what place; caidá, how long; cpead, what; cionag, how; cid, why; cait, where. These are all compounds. Coin, of cia and gin; caibe, of cia and fabe; cáeg, of cia and ag; cionad, of cia and ionad; caidá, of cia and fadá; cpead, of cia and fiad; cionag, of cia and nog; cait, of cia and ait, &c. Instead of which, some write cia uair, for cion; ime gin, for caibe; cia ag, for cáeg; cia ionad, for cionad; cia fadá, for caidá; gad é, for cpead; gad mar, for cionag; gad ag, for cid; cia ait, for cait, &c. These interrogative Adverbials, cad, gad, gud, ca, ce, ga, ge, &c. are indiscriminately used, according to the fancy of writers.

The Indefinite Pronouns are, an te, an ti, he that, he who; cách, gách, all, every; cuid, some, they, those; giod be, whatever, wheresoever, whosoever; neach, one; uile, all.

Examples.

Oir a ré so an té úd dir an labair Isaias faig, ag rád.

For this is he *who* was spoken of by the prophet Isaias, saying. Matth. 3 c. 3 v.

Is beannuigthe an tí tig a nainm an Tigearna.

Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord. Matth. 23 c. 39 v.

agus

agar Annas an tárbhagart, agar Caiphas, agar Eoin, agar Alexandar, agar gach araib do cineul na nárbhagart

And Annas the high-priest, and Caiphas, and John, and Alexander, and *all* who were of the kindred of the high-priest. Acts, 4 c. 6 v.

Tar éis, beyond *all*.

Lingfid cách ar a lorg. The *rest* will pursue him.

Agus a deirim rib go firinneach, go bfuil cuid don muintirsi atá a láthair an so.

And I say to you truly, there are *some* of the people who are here. Luke, 9 c. 27 v.

Agus an cuid do bí omnideach, ar nglacad a lampuidhe ní rugadar ola leo.

And *they* that were foolish, having taken their lamps, took no oil with them. Matth. 25 c. 3 v.

Oir gid bé neithe do ní feision, do ní fos an mac iad mar an gcéadna.

For what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the son likewise. John 5 c. 19 v.

Oir gid bé ball an a mbia, an conablach is an fuinneoctar na hiolmha.

For

For *wherespever* the carcase is, there will the Eagles be gathered. Matth. 24 c. 28 v.

Agaʃ gio bē nac geubꝫo ċuca ſiḃ.

And *whosoever* will not receive you, Luke, 9 c. 5 v.

A ta a ſior agam cia tū, Neaċ naomta Oe.

I know who thou art, the holy *One* of God, Mark, 1 c. 24 v.

Do ċuaiḃ ſe a maċ na bꝛiaꝺꝫꝺꝫi ꝛleᵹ

He went out before them *all.* Mark, 2 c. 12 v.

OF THE INCREASE OF PRONOUNS.

The Personal Pronouns, when they express any thing emphatically, require to have joined with them ſe, or ſa, in the first and second Persons singular; ſi, ſm, or ſan, in the third Person singular; e in the first Person plural; ſe in the second Person plural; and ſan, in the third Person plural: as, miſe, myself; tuſa, yourself; ſēſm, or ēſean, himself; iſi, herself; ſinne, or inne, ourselves; ſiḃſe, yourselves; and ſiaḃſan, themselves.

The possessive Pronouns, when particular, also require an increase, which is done by the addition of

of ꞅa, in the first, second, and third Persons singular; ne, in the first Person plural; ꞅa, in the second Person plural; and ꞅan, in the third Person plural. But these syllables must not be joined immediately to the possessive Pronoun, but follow the Substantive to which the Pronoun is prefixed.

As, mo lámꞅa, my hand; do lámꞅa, thy hand; a lám-ꞅa, his or her hand; ár lámne, our hands; bur lám-ꞅa, your hands; a lám-ꞅan, their hands.

The personal and possessive Pronouns are often compounded with Prepositions, so as to appear but one word. When this happens, the Preposition is written in full, and the first letter of the Pronoun, in the singular Number, is connected with it by the vowel, if the last letter of the Preposition be a consonant; (18) but if the Preposition end in a vowel a, the initial letter of the Pronoun immediately joins with it, except in the third Person singular, Feminine Gender, and third Person plural of either Genders, which sometimes require t to connect them. In the plural Number, the final letter of the Pronoun is connected with the Preposition by the vowels ar, or i, in the first and second Persons, and sometimes by t, ṫ, or p, in the third Persons.

The learner should be well acquainted with these compounds; and it is therefore necessary to pay particular attention to the following examples:

Personals.

PERSONALS.

Compounds.	Compounded of
agam, with me.	ag, with, and me, me.
agad, with thee.	ag, with, and tu, thou.
aige, with him.	ag, with, and e, him.
aici, with her.	ag, with, and i, her.
againn, with us.	ag, with, and inn, us.
agaib, with ye.	ag, with, and ib, ye.
aca, with them.	ag, with, and a, them.
leam, liom, } with me.	le, with, and me, me.
leat, with thee.	le, with, and tu, thou.
leis, with him.	le, with, and se, him.
lei, leithe, } with her.	le, with, and i, her.
linn, with us.	le, with, and inn, us.
libh, with ye.	le, with, and ib, ye.
leo, or a with them.	le, with, and o or a them.
fúm, under me.	fu, under, and me, me.
fúd, under thee.	fu, under, and tu, thee.
fuithi, under her.	fu, under, and i her.,
fúthe, under him.	fu, under, and e, him.
fúinn, under us.	fu, under, and inn, us.
fúibh, under ye.	fu, under, and ib, ye.
fúthu, fúthpa, } under them.	fu, under, and a, them.
Orm, on me.	or, or ar, on, and me, me.
ort, on thee.	or, on, and tu, thee.
air, oir, } on him.	or, on, and e, him.

Compounds.	Compounded of
ɳɾɲ-e, on her.	oɲ, on, and ı, her.
oɲɳn̄, on us.	oɲ, on, and ın̄, us.
oɲɳb, on ye.	oɲ, on, and ıb, ye.
oɲɲa, on them.	oɲ, on, and a, them.

Roṁam, before me.	ɲoıṁ, before, and me, me.
ɲoṁaḋ, before thee.	ɲoıṁ, before, and ꞇu, thee.
ɲoıṁe, before him.	ɲoıṁ, before, and e, him.
ɲoımpe, before her.	ɲoıṁ, before, and ı, her.
ɲoṁaın̄, before us.	ɲoıṁ, before, and ın̄, us.
ɲoṁɳb, before ye.	ɲoıṁ, before, and ıb, ye.
ɲompa, before them.	ɲoıṁ, before, and a, them.

Ꞇɾím, thro' me.	ꞇɾí, thro', and me, me.
ꞇɾíꞇ, thro' thee.	ꞇɾí, thro', and ꞇu, thee.
ꞇɾíḃ, thro' him.	ꞇɾí, thro', and e, him.
ꞇɾíꞇı, thro' her.	ꞇɾí, thro', and ı, her.
ꞇɾín̄, thro' us.	ꞇɾí, thro', and ın̄, us.
ꞇɾıḃ, thro' ye.	ꞇɾí, thro', and ıb, ye.
ꞇɾıoꞇa, thro' them.	ꞇɾí, thro', and a them.

The following Personals are compounded in the same manner:

Singular.	Plural.
ċuɢam, unto me.	ċuɢaın̄, unto us.
ċuɢaḋ, unto thee.	ċuɢaıḃ, unto ye.
ċɳɢe, unto him.	ċuca, unto them.
ċɳɢı, unto her.	

ɲıom, with me.	ɲın̄, with us.
ɲıoꞇ, with thee.	ɲıḃ, with ye.
ɲıɣ, with him.	ɲıu, with them.
ɲıa, with her.	

Agam,

Singular.	Plural.
agam, out of me.	againn, out of us.
agad, out of thee.	agaib, out of ye.
ag, out of him, it.	acta, out of them.
aigte, out of her, it.	
diom, off me.	dinn, off us.
diot, off thee.	dib, off ye.
de, off him.	diu, off them.
di, off her.	
eadram, between me.	eadrainn, between us.
eadrad, between thee.	eadraib, between ye.
eidre, between him	eatorra, between them.
eidri, between her.	
ionnam, in me.	ionnainn, in us.
ionnad, in thee.	ionnaib, in ye.
ann, in him, it.	ionnta, in them.
inte, in her, it.	
uaim, from me.	uainn, from us.
uait, from thee.	uaib, from ye.
uaid, from him.	uata, from them.
uaiti, from her.	
Umam, upon me.	umainn, upon us.
umad, umat, upon thee.	umaib, upon ye.
ime, upon him.	umpu, upon them.
imre, upon her.	umpa, upon them.
tharam, thairm, over, or beyond me.	tharainn, over, or beyond us.
tharad, tharat, over, or beyond thee.	tharaib, over, or beyond ye.

tairis,

Singular.	Plural.
ṫaiṛiɣ, over, or beyond him.	ṫoṛṛa, ṫaṛɣa, } over or beyond them.
ṫaiṛiɣi, over, or beyond her.	

These latter Examples are compounded of ċṛiġe, *unto, for ;* ṛe, *with* ; aɣ, *out of* ; ói, *off, from,* (signifying privation ;) eiṫiṛ, or iṫiṛ, *between;* ioñ, *in ;* ua, *from* ; um, *about, upon* , and ṫaṛ, *over, beyond* ; and their Personal Pronouns, me, ṫu, ɣe, ɣi, singular ; ɣiñ, or iñ, ib, and a, plural.

POSSESSIVES.

Compounds.	Compounded of
ṫom, to my.	ṫo, to, and mo, my.
ṫoṫ, to thy.	ṫo, to, and ṫu, thy.
ṫ'a, to his, or her.	ṫo, to, and a, his, or her.
ṫaṛ, to our.	ṫo, to, and aṛ, our.
ṫ'a, to their.	ṫo, to, and a, their.
lēm, with my.	lē, with, and mo, my.
lēṫ, with thy.	lē, with, and ṫo, thy.
lēṛ, with our.	lē, with, and aṛ, our.

The following Possessives are compounded in the like manner.

Singular.	Plural.
ṛóm, under my.	ṛóṛ, under our.
ṛóṫ, under thy.	

óm,

Singular.	Plural.
óm, from my.	óṛ, from our.
óḋ, from thy.	
ṛēm, with my.	ṛēṛ, with our.
ṛēḋ, with thy.	
Tṛēm, through my.	tṛēṛ, through our.
tṛēḋ, through thy.	

These are compounded of ṛo, *under;* ó *from;* ṛe, *with;* and tṛe, *through;* and the Possessive Pronouns mo, *my;* ḋo, *thy;* and ar, *our.* The third Person singular, and second and third Persons plural, do not unite with their Prepositions, and therefore cannot properly be called Compounds. The third Persons singular and plural will require n prefixed to them; as, ṛo n'a, under *his, her,* or *their;* ó n'a, from *his, her,* or *their;* ṛe n'a, with *his, her,* or *their;* tṛe n'a, through *his, her,* or *their.* The second Person plural simply follows the Preposition; as, ḋo ḃuṛ, le ḃuṛ, ṛo ḃuṛ, &c. to your, with your, under your, &c.

These Compounds take an increase like their respective Primitives. The Personal Compounds require the increase to be immediately joined to them; as, tgamṛa, with me; but the Possessive Compounds must have the increase attached to the Noun immediately following them; as, ṛēm lamṛa, with my hand.

As a Pronoun should represent the Substantive for which it ſtands, either alone, or in conjunction with

with its governing Preposition, it is plain that such Particles as admit of no Inflection, are not properly of that class. Hence there are really but four Pronouns, as in page 72. But in compliance with the custom of other Irish Grammarians, I have divided the Pronouns into distinct classes, and have treated of each separately.

OF

OF VERBS.

ALL regular Verbs claim the following Accidence, viz. two Voices, Active and Passive.

Five Moods; Imperative, Indicative, Potential, Conditional, and Infinitive.

Three Tenses; present, past, and future.

Two Numbers; Singular and Plural.

Three Persons; I, thou, he, she, or it, singular; we, ye, they, plural.

Three Participles; present, past and future.

The Conjugations are two; the first has a broad vowel, and the second a slender vowel, in the termination.

Verbs are of four kinds; Active, Passive, Impersonal, and Neuter. Of this last kind are the regular, irregular, and defective Auxiliaries, having no passive Voice. The impersonals have always a passive termination.

All Verbs Active, when indicating habit or cuſtom, change the final m of their first Person singular Number, present Tense, indicative Mood, into ŋ: but in the passive voice, (like the imperative

tive Mood, and impersonal Verbs) they are formed by annexing ɲ to their participles.

When the future Tense of an interrogative or affirmative active Verb, is preceded by a personal Pronoun, the final ò is changed into ɣ, and if the initial be a mutable consonant, it suffers aspiration.

When a personal Pronoun precedes a Verb, the initial of the Verb, if a mutable, must be aspirated, because the relative a, i. e. *that* or *which*, if not expressed, is always understood, which deprives its subsequent mutable of its natural sound, in the present and future Tenses; as, an tuga mealaṁ, or, a mealaṁ, is it you deceives, or *that* deceives? Nac tuga mealtaɲ, or a mealtaɲ, is it not thou *that* art deceived? The negative particle ni, and the interrogative cia, have also the same influence on their subsequent mutables.

All Verbs, not having their first Person, present and past Tense, of the indicative Mood, formed of the second Person singular, imperative Mood, are irregular.

All regular Verbs of the first conjugation, terminate their first Person singular, present Tense, indicative in am; and in ag, in the first Person, past Tense.

All regular Verbs of the second conjugation, have their present indicative in im, and past in ig.

No Verb can grammatically end in m, or l, in the plural; nor in o, in the singular.

All

All Verbs should be absolute in their *Initials*, in Tenses and Persons; unless they begin with f, or a vowel.

There is no consuetudinal Mood; it has probably been mistaken for what Ruadhraigh O Rodaigh calls briathar gnáthaighthe, the habitual Verb.

There is no optative or deprecative Mood; these emotions are expressed by proper particles.

There are no Gerunds, or Supines; the passive Participle annexed to im, supply their place.

Particles peculiar to Moods, are only signs of the different Moods.

All particles prefixed to Verbs, become Adverbs, and add energy to the Verb, though not blended with it; as, in the English words, moan, be-moan; get, be-get; speak, be-speak, &c.

I have given two different modes of Conjugation, which I have designated by the names of modern mode, and ancient mode.

The modern mode, or manner of conjugation is not strictly grammatical, particularly in the present Tense of the indicative Mood, active Voice, which, except the first Person, is the form the Verb takes to indicate habit or custom; but as it is more commonly used in conversation than the true, or ancient mode used in our Manuscript and printed books, it is necessary that the learner should know it.

OF

OF THE AUXILIARY VERBS.

THE Auxiliary Verbs are four in number, viz. ıſ, it is; ꞇu, it is; bıöım, or bıom, (19.) I be; bhɾıglım, am I? or I am.

ıſ is an irregular defective Auxiliary, having but one variation, buö, which is its past Tense, and which it occasionally transfers to the potential Mood, and is often improperly written bo. It can form no sentence without a repetition of itself, the aid of its past Tense, or of ꞇa; thus:

ıſ ē ıſ laıdıɲe, it is he *is* stronger. A repetition of itself.

ıſ me buö laıdıɲe, it is I *was* stronger. Aid of its past Tense.

ıſ me ꞇa laıdıɲ, it is I *am* strong. Aid of the Verb ꞇa.

Ꞇa is only the present positive *Substitute* of bıöım, which, as the only regular Auxiliary, takes this Verb for its positive in the present Tense, and the past Tense of bhɾıglım for its interrogative and negative past Tense. In all other Moods and Tenses bıöım assumes the regular form.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary bj, be.

MODERN MODE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	bioð ɣiñ, let us be.
bí,-bió, be thou.	bioð ɣib, be ye.
biað ɣe, let him be.	bioð ɣiað, let them be.

PROHIBITIVE, ɲa ; as ɲa bi, be not.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
bióim, I be.	bióiɲ ɣiñ, we be.
bióiɲ tu, you be.	bióiɲ ɣib, ye be.
bióiɲ ɣe, he be.	bióiɲ ɣiað, they be.

Positive.

tá me, I am.	tá ɣiñ, we are.
tá tu, you are.	tá ɣib, ye are.
tá ɣe, he is.	tá ɣiað, they are.

Past Tense.

bí,-bió me, I was.	bi ɣiñ, we were.
bí,-bió tu, thou wast.	bi ɣib ye were.
bí,-bió ɣe, he was.	bi ɣiað, they were.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
beiö me, I shall be.	beiö ṁ, we shall be.
beiö tu, thou shalt be.	beiö ṁb, ye shall be.
beiö ṡe, he shall be.	beiö ṁad, they shall be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beiöin, I would be.	beiö ṁ, we would be.
beiöeö, you would be.	beiö ṁb, ye would be.
beiö-ṡe, he would be.	beiö ṁad, they would be.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

öa mbeiöin, if I would be.	öa mbeiö ṁ, if we would be.
öa mbeiöeö, if you would be.	öa mbeiö ṁb, if ye would be.
öa mbeiö ṡe, if he would be.	öa mbeiö ṁad, if they would be.

ma biöin, / ma ta me, } if I be, or am.	ma biöin ṁ, / ma ta ṁ, } if we be.
ma biöin tu, / ma ta tu, } if you be, &c.	ma biöin ṁb, / ma ta ṁb, } if ye be.
ma biöin ṡe, / ma ta ṡe, } if he be, &c.	ma biöin ṁad, / ma ta ṁad, } if they be.

go mbeiö mē, until I will be.	go mbeiö ṁ, until we be.
go mbeiö tu, until you will be.	go mbeiö ṁb, until ye be.
go mbeiö ṡe, until he will be.	go mbeiöh ṁad, until they be.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beit, to be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag mbeit, being.
Past Tense. Tar mbeit, having been.
Future Tense. Ag dul beit, about to be.

ANCIENT MODE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	bidhig,-bidhmaoid,-bídhgín, let us be.
Bí,-bidh, be thou.	bidhidh,-bídhgibh, be ye.
Bidh se, let him be.	bidis,-bídid, let them be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Bíom, I be.	bíomuid, bíomaoid, we be.
Bíonn, you are.	bíobhuid, ye be.
Bíonn se, he is.	bídid, they be.

Positive.

Positive.

Singular.	Plural.
tᾱim, I am.	tᾱmuɲ,-tᾱmᾱoiḋ, we are.
tᾱiɲ, tᾱoiɲ, } thou art.	tᾱḃuɲ,-tᾱṫᾱoi, ye are.
tᾱ ɾe, ᾱtᾱ, } he is.	tᾱiḋ, they are.

Past-Tense.

bíḋiɣ,-bᾱḋᾱɣ, I was.	bíomuɲ,-bᾱmᾱɲ, we were.
bíḋeiɣ,-bᾱoᾱiɣ, thou wast.	bíoḃuɲ,-bᾱḃᾱɲ, ye were.
bíḋ ɾe,-bᾱ ɾe,-bí, he was.	bíoḋᾱɲ,-bᾱḋᾱɲ, they were.

Future Tense.

bēiḋ, I will be.	bēiḋmuɲ, bēiḋmiḋ, we will be.
bēiḋiɲ, thou wilt be.	beiḋḃuɲ, ye will be.
bēiḋ,-bēiḋ ɾe, he will be.	beiḋiḋ, they will be.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

bēiḋiṁ, I could or would be.	bēiḋhmíɣ, we would be.
beiḋeḋ, thou wouldst be.	bēiḋ ɣibh, ye would be.
beiḋ ɾe, he would be.	bēiḋiɣ, they would be.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ḋᾱ mbēiḋhiṁ, if I would be.	ḋᾱ mbēiḋmíɣ, if we would be
ḋᾱ mbeḋheḋh, if thou wouldst be.	ḋᾱ mbēiḋ ɣiḃ, if ye would be.

ḋᾱ

Singular.	Plural.
ɗa mbeiɗ ɣe, if he would be.	ɗa mbēiɗíʃ, if they would be.

ma bíɗhim, if I may be, &c. as in all the Persons of the present Tense, Indicative Mood.

go mbēiɗ, until I will be, &c. as in the future Tense, Indicative Mood.

Oup mbēiɗ, unless I will be, &c. as in the future Indicative.

INFIFITIVE MOOD.

ɗo, or a bēit, to be.

PARTICIPLES. As in the Modern Mode.

The Negative of this Verb, in the imperative Mood, is na; as, na bí, be not. In all the other Moods ni is the Negative; as, ni bím, I am not; ni bíɗhin tu, you are not, &c.

The Interrogative is an; but before consonants which require eclipsis, the n is sometimes omitted and the a retained; as, a mbíɗhin tu, *do you be.* Sometimes an is altogether omitted; as, mbíɗhin ɣe, does he be.

Conjugation

Conjugation of bʏnljm, I am, or am I?

MODERN MODE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
bʏnlim, I am, or am I?	bhʏnl rin̄, we are, &c.
bhʏnl tu, thou art, &c.	bhʏnl ribh, ye are, &c.
bhʏnl re, he is, &c.	bhʏnl riad, they are, &c.

Past Tense.

naibh me, I was, or was I?	naibh rin̄, we were, &c.
naibh tu, thou wast, &c.	naibh ribh, ye were, &c.
naibh re, he was, &c.	naibh riad, they were, &c.

ANCIENT MODE.

Present Tense.

bhʏnlim, I am, or am I?	bhʏnlmir,-bhʏnlmid, we are, &c.
bhʏnlir,, thou art, &c.	bhʏnlbhur,-bhʏnlt̄idh, ye are, &c.
bhʏnl re, he is, &c.	bhʏnlid, they are, &c.

Past

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
rabhaf, I was, or was I?	rabhamar, we were, &c.
rabhair, thou wast, &c.	rabhabhar, ye were, &c.
rabh fe, he was, &c.	rabhadar, they were, &c.

This Verb is only used in its indicative present and past Tense, and becomes a positive Interrogative and Negative for bidhim; as, an bhfuil, an rabhair, no an mbeidhir do rig, ? Art thou, wast thou, or wilt thou be a king? (Interrogative.) Ni bhfuilim, ni rabhaf, agaf ni bheid mo rig, I am not, I was not, and I will not be a king. (Negative.)

Particular attention must be paid to the aspiration of initial and final letters, and to the eclipsis of initial consonants, as they are not only distinctive marks of the different Persons, but also of Moods and Tenses.

The letter f should never be omitted in the future Tense of any Verb, except the auxiliary bidhim, or biom; (20.) It must be placed next to the termination of the second Person singular, of the imperative Mood; as, mealt, deceive thou; mealfad, I will deceive.

OF REGULAR VERBS.

VERBS of the first Conjugation are such as have their last vowel broad in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. They terminate their first Persons singular, indicative Mood, in am,

am, in the present Tense; in ay, in the past Tense; and in fad, in the future Tense. The infinitive Mood, and active Participles have a broad termination.

Verbs of the second Conjugation have their last vowels slender, in the second Person singular, imperative Mood. In the indicative Mood, they terminate their first Persons, present Tense, in im; past Tense in ig; and future Tense in eb. They have a slender termination in the infinitive Mood, and active Participles.

Verbs beginning with consonants capable of aspiration, or eclipsis, are variously influenced in their different Moods and Tenses. The initials of Verbs active never suffer any alteration in any of the Persons in the imperative, either in commanding or forbidding; as, mealt, deceive; na mealt, do not deceive.

In the Infinitive Mood, if the initial be a mutable, it must be aspirated as bo, or a mhealadh, to deceive.

In the Participles Active, the initial retains its natural force in the present and future Tenses; as ag mealadh, deceiving; ag tu mealadh, about to deceive; but in the preter Tense, if the initial be of of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis, as ag mbualadh, having struck; and if the initial be an aspirable consonant, and not of the influenced class, it suffers aspiration in the preter Tense; as ag mhealadh, having deceived.

L. of C.

In the indicative Mood, the present and future Tenses, in affirming, have their initials unaspirated; as, mealam, I deceive; mealfad, I will deceive; but if a negative be prefixed, the initial must be aspirated; as, ni mealam, I do not deceive; ni mhealfad, I will not deceive. In the preter Tense, whether affirming or denying, the initial must be aspirated; as, mhealay, I deceived; nior mhealay, I did not deceive.

In the potential Mood, the initial suffers aspiration; as, mhealfainn, I would, or could deceive,

In the conditional Mood, if the initial be of the influenced class, it suffers eclipsis; as da gceilfinn, if I would conceal; but if the initial be not of the influenced class, but an aspirable consonant, it suffers no aspiration; as, da mealfainn, if I would deceive. If the initial be a vowel, it will require n prefixed; as, da n'iarfainn, if I would ask.

The present and future interrogatives a, or an, either eclipse or aspirate the initial, as the case may require; as, a gceilfim, shall I conceal? a mhealfam, shall I deceive?

The preter interrogative aspirates the initial; as, ar mheal me, did I deceive?

In the imperative Mood, the second Person singular is the root of the Verb; as, meall, deceive thou; the third Person singular ends in adh; as, mealadh se; let him deceive; the first Person plural in amaoid, or aoid; as, mealamaoid, or mealamaoid,

maoigh, let us deceive; and sometimes like the first Person singular, indicative Mood, present Tense; as, mealam, let us deceive; the second Person plural ends in aidh, or aidhe, ; as, mealaidh ghe, or mealaidhe, deceive ye; the third Person plural ends in igh, or idh; as mealaidhigh, or mealaidh ghiadh, let them deceive.

In the indicative Mood, present Tense, the first Person singular ends in am, or im; the second in ir. the third in id, or an, with the Pronoun subjoined; as, mealaidh, or mealan ghe, he deceives. The first person plural ends in mar, maoid, or mid; the second in bhar, bhair, or thaoi; the third in aid or ghadh.

The first Person singular, preter Tense, ends in ai; the second, in igh; the third, like the second Person singular, imperative Mood, with the Pronoun subjoined; as, meall ghe, he deceived; the first Plural ends in mar; the second in bhar; and the third in adar,

The first Person singular, future Tense, ends in fadh, or feadh; the seeond, in fair, or fadh, with the Pronoun; the third, in fadh: the first plural in mar, or maoid; the second, in bar, or aidhe; the third, in faid, or fidh.

The potential Mood forms the first Person singular in fainn; the second, in fa, or fadh; the third, in fadh: first Person plural in maigh, or maoigh; the second, in faid, or fidh, with the Pronoun annexed; and the third, in faidhigh, or fidhigh.

All

All the Persons of the conditional Mood terminate like the Potential.

The infinitive Mood is generally formed by adding aö to the second Person singular, imperative Mood; as, mealL, deceive thou; ðo, or a mealaðh, to deceive; but it is sometimes formed by the addition of t to the root of the Verb; as, ceil, conceal thou; ðo, or a ċeilt, to conceal. In some few Verbs the infinitive is the same as the root.

When a relative is either written or understood, all the Persons of the present Tense, indicative Mood, terminate in ag, or eag.

Example.

Is mise mealag, it is I (who) deceive; is tu a mealag, it is thou that deceivest; is e mealag, it is he (who) deceives; is sinne mealag, it is we (who) deceive; is sibse mealag, it is ye (who) deceive; is siad a mealag, it is they that deceive.

In the indicative past Tense, the relative form of the Verb is like the second Person singular, imperative Mood.

Example.

Agus an breagha do Iudag, do bhaith eigean a dubairt se. And Judas *that* betrayed him, answering, said.

In

In the future Tense of the indicative, the relative form of the Verb terminates in ꝑaꝯ, or ꝑeaꝯ; as, ıꝯ ꝺu a ṁealꝑaꝯ, it is thou shalt deceive: ıꝯ é a ċeilꝑeaꝯ, it is he who shall conceal.

In the potential and conditional Moods, the relative terminates like the third Person singular, indicative Mood, future Tense.

Example.

An ꝺı ṁealꝑaꝺ, he who would deceive.

PASSIVE VOICE.

THE passive Voice may be expressed in all the Moods and Tenses, by prefixing the auxiliary bı to the preter Tense of the passive Participle; as, bıꝺ me mealꝺa, let me be deceived; bıꝺ ꝺu mealꝺa, be thou deceived; ꝺa me mealꝺa, I am deceived; bı me mealꝺa, I was deceived, &c. But it is sometimes formed in the imperative by adding ꝺaꝛ, or ꝺeꝛ, to the root of the Verb; as, mealꝺaꝛ ıaḋ, let them be deceived; ceilꝺeꝛ ıaḋ, let them be concealed.

In the indicative, the present Tense is formed by adding ꝺaꝛ, or ꝺeꝛ, to the root of the Verb; as, mealꝺaꝛ ıaḋ, they are deceived; ceilꝺeꝛ ıaḋ, they are concealed; but this termination is only used in

in this Tense, when it is intended to express habit or custom.

The preter Tense is formed by adding adh, or edh; as, mealadh me, I was deceived; ceiledh me, I was concealed.

The future Tense is formed by adding fam, fadham, fim, or fidhim; as, mealfam, or mealfadham me, I will be deceived; ceilfim, or ceilfidhim me, I will be concealed.

The potential and conditional Moods terminate in faidhe, or fidhe; as, mealfaidhe me, I would be deceived; da mealfaidhe me, if I would be deceived; ceilfidhe me, I would be concealed; da gceilfidh me, if I would be concealed.

The infinitive, like the Participle, is formed by adding ta, or te, to the root; as, do or a beit mealta, to be deceived; do, or a beit ceilte, to be concealed.

Conjugation

Conjugation of Meall, deceive.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	mealaḋ ṡiñ, let us deceive.
meall, deceive thou.	mealaḋ ṡiḃ, deceive ye.
mealaḋ ṡe, let him deceive.	mealaḋ ṡiaḋ, let them deceive.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ḋo, or a mealaḋh, to deceive.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Aġ mealaḋh, deceiving.
Past Tense. Iaṙ mealaḋh, having deceived.
Future Tense. Aiṙ ṫi mealaḋh, about to deceive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Mealam, I deceive.	mealan ṡiñ, we deceive.
mealan ṫu, thou deceivest.	mealan ṡiḃ, ye deceive.
mealan ṡe, he deceives.	mealan ṡiaḋ, they deceive.

Past

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
mealt me, I deceived.	mealt ṁ, we deceived.
mealt tu, thou deceivedst.	mealt ṫ, ye deceived.
mealt ṡe, he deceived.	mealt ṡad, they deceived

Future Tense.

Mealṡadh me, I will deceive.	mealṡadh ṁ, we will deceive.
mealṡadh tu, thou wilt deceive.	mealṡadh ṫ, ye will deceive.
mealṡadh ṡe, he will deceive.	mealṡadh ṡad, they will deceive.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

mealṡaiṁ, I would or could deceive.	mealṡadh ṁ, we would or could deceive.
mealṡadh, thou wouldst or couldst deceive.	mealṡad ṫ, ye would or could deceive.
mealṡad ṡe, he would or could deceive.	mealṡad ṡad, they would or could deceive.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da mealṡaiṁ, if I would deceive.	da mealṡad ṁ, if we would deceive.
da mealṡadh, if thou wouldst deceive.	da mealṡad ṫ, if ye would deceive.
da mealṡad ṡe, if he would deceive.	da mealṡad ṡad, if they would deceive.

MODERN

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
bíoḋ me mealta, let me be deceived.	bíoḋ sinn mealta, let us be deceived.
bíoḋ mealta, be thou deceived.	bíoḋ sibh mealta, be ye ceived.
bíoḋ se mealta, let him be deceived.	bíoḋ siad mealta, let them be deceived.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beit mealta, to be deceived.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Mealta, deceived.
Past Tense. tar na beit mealta, having been deceived.
Future Tense. Air ti beit mealta, about to be deceived.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ta me mealta, I am deceived. ta sinn mealta, we are deceived.

Singular.	Plural.
tá tu mealta, thou art deceived.	tá sibh mealta, ye are deceived.
tá se mealta, he is deceived.	tá siad mealta, they are deceive d.

Past Tense.

bíodh me mealta,, I was deceived.	bíodh sinn mealta, we were deceived.
bíodh tu mealta, thou wast deceived.	bíodh sibh mealta, ye were deceived.
bíodh se mealta, he was deceived.	bíodh siad mealta, they were deceived.

Future Tense.

béidh me mealta, I will be deceived.	béidh sinn mealta, we will be deceived.
béidh tu mealta, thou wilt be deceived.	béidh sibh mealta, ye will be deceived.
béidh se mealta, he will be deceived.	béidh siad mealta, they will be deceived.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béidhinn mealta, I would be deceived.	bhéid sinn mealta, we would be deceived.
béidheadh mealta, thou wouldst be deceived.	bhéid sibh mealta, ye would be deceived.
béid se mealta, he would be deceived.	bhéid siad mealta, they would be deceived.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Ꝺa mbēıꝺın mealta, if I would be deceived.	Ꝺa mbeıꝺ ꝛıñ mealta, if we would be deceived.
ꝺa mbēıꝺheꝺh mealta, if thou wouldst be deceived.	Ꝺa mbeıꝺ ꝛıbh mealta, if ye would be deceived.
ꝺa mbēıꝺ ꝛe mealta, if he would be deceived.	Ꝺa mbeıꝺ ꝛıaꝺ mealta, if they would be deceived.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Mealam,-mealamaoıꝺ,-mealamaıꝛ, let us deceive.
Meal, deceive thou.	Mealaıꝺh ꝛıbh, deceive ye.
Mealaꝺh ꝛe, let him deceive.	mealaıꝺıꝛ, let them deceive.

Infinitive Mood and Participles, are the same as in the modern Mode, active Voice.

INDICANIVE Mood

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Mealam, I deceive.	Mealamaṛ,-mealamaoiḋ, we deceive.
Mealaṛ, thou deceivest.	Mealabaṛ, ye deceive.
Mealan ɣe, } he de-	mealaiḋ, they deceive.
Mealaiḋ ɣe, } ceives.	

*Past Tense.**

ṁealaɣ, I deceived.	ṁealamaṛ, we deceived.
ṁealaiɣ, thou deceivedst.	ṁealabaṛ, ye deceived.
ṁeal ɣe, he deceived.	ṁealaḋaṛ, they deceived.

Future Tense.

Mealfaḋ, I will deceive.	Mealfamaṛ,-mealfamaoiḋ, we will deceive.
Mealfaṛ, thou wilt deceive.	Mealfabaṛ, ye will deceive.
Mealfaiḋ ɣe, he will deceive.	Mealfaiḋ, they will deceive.

POTENTIAL

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* In the past Tense of the indicative, and in the potential Mood, ḋo is generally expressed before the Verb; as, ḋo mealaɣ, I deceived; ḋo mealamaṛ, we deceived; ḋo ṁealfaiñ, I would deceive; ḋo ċeilfeamaoiɣ, we would conceal, &c. &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
mealfaiñ, I would, or could deceive.	mealfamaiġ, we would, or could deceive.
mealfaö, thou wouldst, or couldst deceive.	mealfaiö ṡiḃ, ye would, or could deceive.
mealfaö ṡe, he would, or could deceive.	mealfaiöiġ, they would, or could deceive.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Öa mealfaiñ, if I would deceive.	Öa mealfamaöiġ, if we would deceive.
öa mealfaö, if thou wouldst deceive.	öa mealfaiö ṡiḃ, if ye would deceive.
öa mealfaö ṡe, if he would deceive.	öa mealfaiöiġ, if they would deceive.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Mealtaṁ, be deceived.

Singular.	Plural.
Mealtaṁ me, let me be deceived.	Mealtaṁ iñ, let us be deceived.
Mealtaṁ ṫu, be thou deceived.	Mealtaṁ iḃ, be ye deceived.

mealtaṁ

Singular.	Plural.
Mealtar e, let him be deceived.	Mealtar iad, let them be deceived.

The infinitive Mood and Participles are the same as in the modern Mode, passive Voice.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Taim mealta, I am deceived.	Tamar mealta, we are deceived.
tair mealta, thou art deceived.	tabar mealta, ye are deceived.
ta se mealta, he is deceived.	taid mealta, they are deceived.

The present Tense is frequently written in all the Persons, like the imperative Mood, passive Voice; except that sometimes the t which follows the root of the Verb is aspirated; as, mealtar me, let me be deceived; mealtar me, I am deceived.

Past Tense.

Mealad me, I was deceived.	Mealad mn, we were deceived.
Mealad tu, thou wast deceived.	Mealad ib, ye were deceived.
Mealad e, he was deceived.	Mealad iad, they were deceived.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.		Plural.	
Mealfaðaṁ me, mealfaṁ me,	I will be deceived.	mealfaðaṁ ṁ̄, mealfaṁ ṁ̄,	we will be deceived.
mealfaðaṁ ṫu, mealfaṁ ṫu,	thou, &c.	mealfaðaṁ ıb̄, mealfaṁ ıb̄,	ye, &c.
mealfaðaṁ e, mealfaṁ e,	he, &c.	mealfaðaṁ ıað, mealfaṁ ıað,	they &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ṁealfaıð me, I would be deceived.
ṁealfaıð ṫu, thou wouldst be deceived.
ṁealfaıð e, he would be deceived.
ṁealfaıð ıṁ̄, we would be deceived.
ṁealfaıð ıb̄, ye would be deceived.
ṁealfaıð ıað, they would be deceived.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ða mealfaıð me, if I would be deceived.
ða mealfaıð ṫu, if thou wouldst be deceived.
ða mealfaıð e, if he would be deceived.
Ða mealfaıð ıṁ̄, if we would be deceived.
ða mealfaıð ıb̄, if ye would be deceived.
ða mealfaıð ıað, if they would be deceived.

In the passive Voice the prohibitive to the imperative Mood is the same as in the imperative Mood, active Voice.

Example.

Example.

Na mealtar me, let me not be deceived; na meall, do not deceive.

The present and future Negative of the indicative Mood, in both voices, is ni.

Example.

Ni mealam, I do not deceive; ni mealfad, I will not deceive; ni mealtar, me, I am not deceived; ni mealfar me, I will not be deceived.

The preter negative is also the same in both voices, and is expressed by nir, niор, or nar.

Example.

Nar mealay, I did not deceive; nar mealad me, I was not deceived.

SECOND

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Regular Verb, Ceıl, *Conceal*

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	ceılıö ꝛıñ, let us conceal.
ceıl, conceal thou.	ceılıö ꝛıb, conceal ye.
ceılıö ꝛe, let him conceal.	ceılıö ꝛıaò, let them conceal.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ò0, or a ċeılt, to conceal.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. ᖐlg ceılt, concealing.
Past Tense. lap gceılt, having concealed.
Future Tense. ᖐlp tı ceılt, about to conceal.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ceilim, I conceal.	Ceilin ꝛ̄, we conceal.
ceilim ꝛu, thou concealest.	ceilim ꝛıb, ye conceal.
ceilim ꝛe, he conceals.	ceilim ꝛıaḃ, they conceal.

Past Tense.

ċeil me, I concealed.	ċeil ꝛ̄, we concealed.
ċeil ꝛu, thou concealedst.	ċeil ꝛıb, ye concealed.
ċeil ꝛe, he concealed.	ċeil ꝛıaḃ, they concealed.

Future Tense.

ceilꝑıḃ me, I will conceal.	ceilꝑıḃ ꝛ̄, we will conceal.
ceilꝑıḃ ꝛu, thou wilt conceal.	ceilꝑıḃ ꝛıb, ye will conceal.
ceilꝑıḃ ꝛe, he will conceal.	ceilꝑıḃ ꝛıaḃ, they will conceal.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċeilin̄, I would, or could conceal.	ċeilꝑıḃ ꝛ̄, we would, or could conceal.
ċeilꝑıḃ, thou wouldst, or couldst conceal.	ċeilꝑıḃ ꝛıb, ye would, or could conceal.
ċeilꝑıḃ ꝛe, he would, or could conceal.	ċeilꝑıḃ ꝛıaḃ, they would, or could conceal.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Ꝺa gceilfiñ, if I would conceal.	Ꝺa gceilfiö ꝛiñ, if we would conceal.
ꝺa gceilfiö, if thou wouldst conceal.	ꝺa gceilfiö ꝛiḃ, if ye would conceal.
ꝺa gceilfiö ꝛe, if he would conceal.	ꝺa gceilfiö ꝛiaꝺ, if they would conceal.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Ḃiö me ceiltꝛe, let me be concealed.	Ḃiö ꝛiñ ceiltꝛe, let us be concealed.
Ḃiö ceiltꝛe, be thou concealed.	Ḃiö ꝛiḃ ceiltꝛe, be ye concealed.
Ḃiö ꝛe ceiltꝛe, let him be concealed.	Ḃiö ꝛiaꝺ ceiltꝛe, let them be concealed.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ꝺo, or a ḃeiṫ ceiltꝛe, to be concealed.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ceiltꝛe, concealed.

Past Tense. Ꝺaꝛ mbeiṫ ceiltꝛe, having been concealed.

Future Tense. Ag ṫi ḃeiṫ ceiltꝛe, about to be concealed.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Tá me ceilte, I am concealed.	Tá sin ceilte, we are concealed.
tá tu ceilte, thou art concealed.	tá sib ceilte, ye are concealed.
tá se ceilte, he is concealed.	tá siad ceilte, they are concealed.

Past Tense.

bíodh me ceilte, I was concealed.	bíodh sin ceilte, we were concealed.
bíodh tu ceilte, thou wast concealed.	bíodh sib ceilte, ye were concealed.
bíodh se ceilte, he was concealed,	bíodh siad ceilte, they were concealed.

Future Tense.

beidh me ceilte, I will be concealed.	beidh sin ceilte, we will be concealed.
beidh tu ceilte, thou wilt be concealed.	beidh sib ceilte, ye will be concealed.
beidh se ceilte, he will be concealed.	beidh siad ceilte, they will be concealed.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Leidhin ceilte, I would be concealed.	beidh sin ceilte, we would be concealed.

beidheadh

Singular.	Plural.
beiðheðh ceilte, thou wouldst be concealed.	beiðh ſib ceilte, ye would be concealed.
beiðh ſe ceilte, he would be concealed.	beiðh ſiað ceilte, they would be concealed.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ða mbeiðhin ceilte, if I would be concealed.	Ða mbeiðh ſiñ ceilte, if we would be concealed.
ða mbeiðheðh ceilte, if thou wouldst be concealed.	ða mbeiðh ſib ceilte, if ye would be concealed.
ða mbeiðh ſe ceilte, if he would be concealed.	ða mbeiðh ſiað ceilte, if they would be concealed

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Ceileam,-ceilimið,-ceileamaoiſ, let us conceal.
Ceil, conceal thou.	ceiliðhe,-ceiliðhiſe, conceal ye.
ceiliðh ſe, let him conceal.	ceiliðiſ,-ceiliðhið, let them conceal.

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Ceilim, I conceal.	Ceileamar,-ceilimid, we conceal.
ceilir, thou concealest.	ceileabar,-ceilci, ye conceal.
ceilidh,-ceilin se, he conceals.	ceilid, they conceal.

Past Tense.

ċeileag, I concealed.	ċeileamar, we concealed.
ċeilis, thou concealedst.	ċeileabar, ye concealed.
ċeil se, he concealed.	ċeileadar,-ċeileb, they concealed.

Future Tense.

Ceilfid, I will conceal.	ceilfeamar,-ceilfeamaoid, we will conceal.
ceilfir, thou wilt conceal.	ceilfeabar,-ceilfidhe, ye will conceal.
ceilfidh se, he will conceal.	ceilfid, they will conceal.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċeilfinn, I would conceal.	ċeilfeidhmaois, we would conceal,
ċeilfidh, thou wouldst conceal.	ċeilfidhe, ye would conceal.

ċeilfidh

Singular.	Plural.
ċeilṗiḋ ṡe, he would conceal.	ċeilṗiḋiṡ, they would conceal.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ḋa ġceilṗiñ, if I would conceal.	ḋa ġceilṗeaḋmaoiṡ, if we would conceal.
ḋa ġceilṗiḋh, if thou wouldst conceal.	ḋa ġceilṗiḋe ṡe, or ṡiḃ, if ye would conceal.
ḋa ġceilṗiḋ ṡe,-ġceilṗeaḋh, if he would conceal.	ḋa ġceilṗiḋiṡ, if they would conceal.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ceiltear me, let me be concealed.	Ceiltear iñ, let us be concealed.
ceiltear ṫu, be thou concealed.	ceiltear ib, be ye concealed.
ceiltear e, let him be concealed.	ceiltear iaḋ, let them be concealed.

Infinitive Mood and Participles are the same as in the modern, passive.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ṫaim ceilte,-ceiltear me, I am concealed.	Ṫamar ceilte,-ceiltear iñ, we are concealed.

ṫaiṫ

Singular.	Plural.
tá|ṁ ceilte,-ceiltea|ṁ tu, thou art concealed.	tábá|ṁ ceilte,-ceiltea|ṁ ib, ye are concealed.
tá ye ceilte,-ceiltea|ṁ ye, he is concealed.	táid ceilte,-ceiltea|ṁ iad, they are concealed.

Past Tense.

ceileadh me, I was concealed.	ceileadh i|m, we were concealed.
ceileadh tu, thou wast concealed.	ceileadh ib, ye were concealed.
ceileadh e, he was concealed.	ceileadh iad, they were concealed.

Future Tense.

ceilfidh|ṁ me,-ceilfi|ṁ me, I will be concealed.	ceilfid|ṁ i|m,-ceilfi|ṁ i|m, we will be concealed.
ceilfid|ṁ tu,-ceilfi|ṁ tu, thou wilt be concealed,	ceilfidhi|ṁ ib,-ceilfi|ṁ ib, ye will be concealed.
ceilfid|ṁ e,-ceilfi|ṁ e, he will be concealed.	ceilfid|ṁ iad,-ceilfi|ṁ iad, they will be concealed.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ceilfidhe me, I would be concealed.	ceilfidhe i|m, we would be concealed.
ceilfide tu, thou wouldst be concealed.	ceilfidhe ib, ye would be concealed.
ceilfidhe e, he would be concealed.	ceilfidhe iad, they would be concealed.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ꝺa gceilṗiöe me, if I would be concealed.	Ꝺa gceilṗiöe ṁ, if we would be concealed.
ꝺa gceilṗiöe ṫu, if thou wouldst be concealed.	ꝺa gceilṗiöe ıb, if ye would be concealed.
ꝺa gceilṗiöe ē, if he would be concealed.	ꝺa gceilṗiöe ıaꝺ, if they would be concealed.

OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

THE Irregular Verbs are the most difficult part of the Irish Language, and therefore claim a particular attention from the learner. To enable him the better to understand them, the ancient and modern Modes of conjugating the entire of them are displayed in the following Examples.

Conjugation of ꝑeaꝺam, I can, or I am able.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ꝑēaꝺam, I can, or I am able.	ꝑēaꝺam ṁ, we can, or we are able.

Singular.	Plural.
ꝑēaꝺaŋ ꝛu, thou canst, &c.	ꝑēaꝺaŋ ꝛıḃ, ye can, &c.
ꝑēaꝺaŋ ꝛe, he can, &c.	ꝑēaꝺaŋ ꝛıaꝺ, they can, &c.

Past Tense.

ꝺ'ꝑēaꝺ me, I could, or I was able.	ꝺ'ꝑēaꝺ ꝛım̄, we could, or we are able.
ꝺ'ꝑēaꝺ ꝛu, thou, &c.	ꝺ'ꝑēaꝺ ꝛıḃ, ye, &c.
ꝺ'ꝑēaꝺ ꝛe, he, &c.	ꝺ'ꝑēaꝺ ꝛıaꝺ, they, &c.

Future Tense.

ꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ me, I may, or I will be able.	ꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛım̄, we may, or we will be able.
ꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛu, thou mayest, &c.	ꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛıḃ, ye may, &c.
ꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛe, he may, &c.	ꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛıaꝺ, they may, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Ꝺꝑēaꝺꝛaım̄, I might, or could be able.	Ꝺꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛım̄, we might, &c.
ꝺꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ thou mightest, &c.	ꝺꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛıḃ, ye might, &c.
ꝺꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛe, he might, &c.	ꝺꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛıaꝺ, they might, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ꝺa ḃꝑēaꝺꝛaım̄, if I could.	Ꝺa ḃꝑēaꝺꝛaꝺ ꝛım̄, if we could.

Singular.	Plural.
dá bṙéadṙad, if thou couldst.	dá bṙéadṙad ṡiḃ, if ye could.
dá bṙéadṙad ṡe, if he could.	dá bṙéadṙad ṡiad, if they could.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ṙéadam, I can, or I am able.	ṙéadamaṅ,-ṙéadamaoid, we can, or we are able.
ṙéadaiṅ, thou canst, &c.	ṙéadabaṅ, ye can, &c.
ṙéadaḋ ṡe, he can, &c.	ṙéadaid, they can, &c.

Past Tense.

Ḋṙéadaṡ, I could, or I was able.	ḋṙéadamaṅ, we could, or we were able.
ḋṙéadaiṡ, thou couldst, &c.	ḋṙéadabaṅ, ye, &c.
ḋṙéad ṡe, he, &c.	ḋṙéadadaṅ, they, &c.

Future Tense.

ṙéadṙad, I may, or I will be able.	ṙéadṙaḋmaṅ,-ṙéadṙamaid, we may, or we will be able.

ṙéadṙaiṅ

Singular.	Plural.
ꝑēaḋꝓaiꝺ, thou mayest, &c.	ꝑēaḋꝓaḋaꝺ, ye may, &c.
ꝑēaḋꝓaḋ ꝛe, he may, &c.	ꝑēaḋꝓaiḋ, they may, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ḋꝓēaḋꝓaiñ, I might, or could be able.	ḋꝓēaḋꝓaḋmaoiꝛ, we might, &c.
ḋꝓēaḋꝓaḋ, thou mightest, &c.	ḋꝓēaḋꝓaiḋ ꝛe,-ḋꝓēaḋꝓaḋ ꝛiḃ, ye might, &c.
ḋꝓēaḋꝓaḋ ꝛe, he might, &c.	ḋꝓēaḋꝓaiḋiꝛ, they might, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa ḃꝓēaḋꝓaiñ, if I could	ḋa ḃꝓēaḋꝓamaoiꝛ, if we could.
ḋa ḃꝓēaḋꝓaḋ, if thou couldst.	ḋa ḃꝓēaḋꝓaiḋꝛe,-ḃꝓēaḋꝓaiḋ ꝛiḃ, if ye could.
ḋa ḃꝓēaḋꝓaḋ ꝛe, if he could.	ḋa ḃꝓēaḋꝓaiḋiꝛ, if they could.

In the plural number, the last ḋ is generally rejected; thus Ḋꝓēaḋꝓaḋhmaoiꝛ, Ḋꝓēaḋꝓaiḋꝛe, Ḋꝓēaḋꝓaiḋ ꝛiaḋ, is more commonly written Ḋꝓēaḋꝓamaoiꝛ, Ḋꝓēaḋꝓa ꝛe, Ḋꝓēaḋꝓa ꝛiaḋ.

This Verb wants the imperative and infinitive Moods, and the Participles; and having no passive Voice, it takes for its passive substitute the verbal Noun ꝑeiḋiꝛ,

Conjugation

Conjugation of the irregular Verb Ꝺeaŋ, do, *or* make, &c.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ꝺēaŋ, do.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ꝺo, or a Ꝺéaŋaꝺ, to do.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. ag Ꝺēaŋaꝺ, doing or making.
Past Tense. Tar ŋꝺeaŋaꝺ, having done or made.
Future Tense. Ar ꞇi Ꝺēaŋaꝺ, about to do, or make.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Ꝺēanam, I do, or make.
Ꝺēanaiꝺ ꞇu, thou, &c.
Ꝺēanaiꝺ ꞇe, he, &c.
Ꝺēanaiꝺ ꞇiñ, we do, &c.
Ꝺēanaiꝺ ꞇiꝺ, ye do, &c.
Ꝺēanaiꝺ ꞇiaꝺ, they do, &c.

Past Tense.

ꞇuñ me, I did do, &c.
ꞇuñ ꞇu, thou didſt, &c.
ꞇuñ ꞇe, he did, &c.
ꞇuñ ꞇiñ, we did do, &c.
ꞇuñ ꞇiꝺ, ye did, &c.
ꞇuñ ꞇiaꝺ, they did, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

dēanfad,-dēanfaidh me, I will do, or make.	dēanfaidh sinn, we will do, or make.
dēanfaidh tu, thou, &c.	dēanfaidh sibh, ye &c.
dēanfaidh se, he, &c.	dēanfaidh siad, they, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Dhēanfainn, I would do, or make.	Dhēanfaidh sinn, we would do or make.
dhēanfadh, thou, &c.	dhēanfadh sibh, ye, &c.
dhēanfadh se, he, &c.	dhēanfadh siad, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndēanfainn, if I would do or make.	da ndēanfadh sinn, if we, &c.
da ndēanfadh, if thou, &c.	da ndēanfadh sibh, if ye, &c.
da ndēanfadh se, if he, &c.	da ndēanfadh siad, if they, &c.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	bid sinn dēanta,-bid sinn réidh, let us, &c.
bidh dēanta,-bidh réidh, be thou done, &c.	bid sibh dēanta,-bid sibh réidh, be ye, &c.
bid se dēanta,-bid se réidh, let him, &c.	bid siad deanta,-bid siad reidh, let them, &c.

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beit deanta,-Do, or a beit reidh, to be done, or made.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Deanta, or réidh, made, done; or finiſhed.

Past Tense. Iar na beit, or iar mbeit déanta, after being done, &c.

Future Tense. Ag ti beit deanta, about to be done, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Tá me déanta,-tá me réidh, I am done, or made.	tá ſinn déanta,-réidh, we, &c.
tá tu déanta,-réidh, thou, &c.	tá ſib deanta,-reidh, ye, &c.
tá ſe déanta,-réidh, he, &c.	tá ſiad déanta,-reidh, they, &c.

Past Tense.

bidh me déanta, I was done, or made.	bidh ſinn déanta, we were done, &c.
bidh tu déanta, thou, &c	bidh ſib déanta, ye, &c.
bidh ſe déanta, he, &c.	bidh ſiad déanta, they, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
béiδ me δéanta, I will be done, or made.	béiδh ꝛin δéanta, we, &c.
béiδh tu δéanta, thou, &c.	béiδh ꝛiδ δéanta, ye, &c.
béiδh ꝛe δéanta, he, &c.	beiδh ꝛiad δéanta, they, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béiδhin δéanta, I would be done, or made.	béiδ ꝛiñ δéanta, we, &c.
beiδeaδ δéanta, thou, &c.	béiδ ꝛiδ δéanta, ye, &c.
beiδ ꝛe δéanta, he, &c.	béiδ ꝛiad δéanta, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

δa mbéiδin δeanta, or ꝛeiδ, if I was done, &c. and so of all the other persons, as in the conditional Mood of the auxiliary Verb, bi.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	δéanamaoiδ,-δéanamaoiꝛ let us do.
δéan, do thou.	δéanaiδ ꝛe, do ye.
δéanaiδ ꝛe, let him do.	δéanaiδiꝛ, let them do.

Infinitive

Infinitive Mood and Participles, are the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
Déanam, I do.	Déanamaoid,-Deanamaſ, we do.
Déanaiſ, thou doſt.	Déanabaſ, ye do.
Déanaid,-Déanaidh ſe, he does.	Déanaid, they do.

Past Tense.

ruṁeaſ, I did.	ruṁeamaſ, we did.
ruṁiſ, thou didſt.	ruṁeabaſ, ye did.
ruṁ ſe, he did.	ruṁeadaſ, they did.

Future Tense.

Dhēanſad, I will do.	Dhēanſamaſ, we will do.
Dhēanſaiſ, thou wilt do.	Dhēanſabaſ, ye will do.
Dhēanſad ſe, he, &c.	Dhēanſaid, they will do.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Dhéanſainn, I would do.	Dhéanſamaoiſ, we, &c.
Dhéanſadh, thou, &c.	Dhéanſaidh ſe, ye, &c.
Dhéanſaid ſe, he, &c.	Dhēanſaidiſ, they, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndéanſainn, if I would do.	da ndéanſamaoiſ, if we, &c.

Singular.	Plural.
da ndéanadh, if thou, &c.	da ndéanfaidh ye, if ye, &c.
da ndéanadh ye, if he, &c.	da ndéanfaidís, if they, &c.

ANCIENT MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	déantar ní, let us be done.
déantar tu, be thou done.	déantar ibh, be ye done.
déantar é, let him be done.	déantar iad, let them be done.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a beit déanta, to be made, done, or finished.

Participles are the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

tá im déanta,-péidh, I am done.	tamar déanta, we are done.
tá tu déanta, thou art done.	tabhar déanta, ye are done.
tá ye déanta, he is done.	taid déanta, they are done.

Past Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ꝑuñeaðh me, I was done.	ꝑuñeaðh ıñ, we were done.
ꝑuñeaðh ṫu, thou wast done.	ꝑuñeaðh ıḃ, ye were done.
ꝑuñeaðh é, he was done.	ꝑuñeaðˇ ıað, they were done.

Future Tense.

ðhēanꝑaꝛ me, I will be done.	ðhéanꝑaꝛ ıñ, we will be done.
ðhéanꝑaꝛ ṫu, thou wilt be done.	ðhéanꝑaꝛ ıḃ, ye will be done.
ðhéanꝑaꝛ ē, he will be done.	ðhéanꝑaꝛ ıað, they will be done.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ðhéanꝑaıðh me, I would be made.	ðhéanꝑaıðh ıñ, we would be made.
ðhéanꝑaıðh ṫu, thou wouldst be made.	ðhéanꝑaıðh ıḃ, ye would be made.
ðhéanꝑaıðh, he would be made.	ðhéanꝑaıðh ıað, they would be made.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ða ndēanꝑaıðˇ me, if I would be made.	ða ndéanꝑaıðˇ ñ, if we would be made.
ða ndéanꝑaıðˇ ṫu, if thou wouldst be made.	ða ndéanꝑaıðˇ ıḃ, if ye would be made.
ða ndéanꝑaıðˇ ē, if he would be made.	ða ndéanꝑaıðˇ ıað, if they would be made.

Irregular Verb, Gníom, I do, or make.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Gníom, or gním, I do, or make.	Gníoh rinn,-Gníohmíd,-Gníomar, we do, or make.
Gníonn,-Gníonn tu, thou doſt or makeſt.	Gníoh rib,-Gníohtíoh,-Gníobar, ye do, or make.
Gníonn re, he does, or makes.	Gníoh riad,-Gníohíd, they do, or make.

All the other Moods and Tenses of this verb, in both voices, are borrowed from the foregoing.

Irregular Verb, Deirim, I say.

MODERN MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

This Verb borrows its imperative Mood from abair, say, or speak; and its infinitive Mood and Participles from radh, say.

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	abaiṁid ṡiñ, let us say.
abair, say thou.	abaiṁid ṡibh, say ye.
abaiṁid ṡe, let him say.	abaiṁid ṡiad, let them say.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a ṁadh, to say.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Ag ṁadh, saying.
Past Tense. Tar ṁadh, having said.
Future Tense. Ag ti ṁadh, about to say.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

deiṁim, I say.	deir ṡiñ, we say.
deir tu, thou sayest.	deir ṡibh, ye say.
deir ṡe, he says.	deir ṡiad, they say.

Past Tense.

dubairt me, I said.	dubhgt ṡiñ, we said.
dubhgt tu, thou saidst.	dubhgt ṡibh, ye said.
dubhgt ṡe, he said.	dubhgt ṡiad, they said.

Future Tense.

deaṁadh me, I will say.	deaṁadh ṡiñ, we will say.
deaṁadh tu, thou wilt say.	deaṁadh ṡibh, ye will say.
deaṁad ṡe, he will say.	deaṁadh ṡiad, they will say.

POTENTIAL

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
ðeaṗṗaṁ, I would say.	ðeaṗṗaḋ ṡiñ, we would say
ðeaṗṗaḋh, thou wouldst say.	ðeaṗṗaḋ ṡiḃ, ye would say.
ðeaṗṗaḋ ṡe, he would say.	ðeaṗṗaḋ ṡiaḋ, they would say.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

ða ndeaṗṗaṁ, if I would say.	ða ndeaṗṗaḋ ṡiñ, if we would say.
ða ndeaṗṗaḋh, if thou wouldst say.	ða ndeaṗṗaḋ ṡiḃ, if ye would say.
ða ndeaṗṗaḋ ṡe, if he would say,	ða ndeaṗṗaḋ ṡiaḋ, if they would say.

MODERN MODE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ꝺḃaṗṫaṗ, let it be said.

PARTICIPLE. Ṙaṫe, said.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. Ðeiṗṫeaṗ, it is said.
Past Tense. ḋuḃṗaḋh, it was said.
Future Tense. ðeaṗṗaṗ, it will be said.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ðeaṗṗaiðhe, it would be said.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da ndeapfaidhe, if it would be said.

ANCIENT MODE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperative Mood, as in the active Voice, modern Mode.

Infinitive Mood and Participles, the same as in the modern Mode.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
deirim, I say.	deirmid,-deirmeamar, we say.
deirir, thou sayest.	deirtid,-deirtheabar, ye say.
deir se, he says.	deirid, they say.

Past Tense.

dubhrag, I said.	dubhramar, we said.
dubhrair, thou saidst.	dubhrabar, ye said.
dubhairt se, he said.	dubhradar, they said.

Future Tense.

Dearfad, I will say.	Dearfamar, we will say.
dearfair, thou wilt say.	dearfabar, ye will say.
dearfaid se, he will say.	dearfaid, they will say.

RELATIVES

RELATIVES.

Present Tense. A deir, that says.
Past Tense. A dubairt, that said.
Future Tense. A déarfaidh, that will say.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
déarfainn, I would say.	déarfaimis, we would say.
déarfadh, thou wouldst say.	déarfadh sibh, ye would say.
déarfadh sé, he would say.	déarfaidis, they would say.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

da ndéarfainn, if I would say, &c. like the Potential Mood, in all its persons, but prefixing da, *if*, and eclipsing the initial by n.

The passive Voice, Ancient Mode, is the same as the passive Voice, modern Mode.

INTERROGATIVES PRESENT.

An abraim, do I say?	An dubhramar, do we say?
an abair tu, dost thou say?	an deir sibh, do ye say?
an abair sé, does he say?	an deirid, do they say?

Negative, Ni.

INTERROGATIVES

INTERROGATIVES PAST.

Nar dubhrag, did I say.
Nar dubhraig, didst thou say, &c. through all the Persons
Negative, Nior, or nar.

INTERROGATIVES FUTURE.

Ar dearbad, an dearbad me, shall I say, &c.
Negative, Ni.

Conjugation of the irregular Verb Abair, say, *or* speak, &c.

This Verb is conjugated in all its Moods and Tenses like a regular Verb of the second conjugation, except in the infinitive Mood and Participles, which are the same as the foregoing Verb.

Conjugation of Tigim, I come.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense. (21.)

Singular.	Plural.
Tigim, I come.	Tig sin, -tigeamaoid, we come.
tigir, -tig tu, thou comest.	tig sib, -tigeabar, ye come.

Singular.	Plural.
ṫig ſe, he comes.	ṫig ſiad,-ṫigid, they come.

Past Tense.

ṫainig me,-ṫaingeaſ, I came.	ṫainig ſin,-ṫangamar, we came.
ṫainig tu,-ṫaingir,-ṫangaſ, thou camest.	ṫainig ſib,-ṫangabar, ye came.
ṫainig ſe, he came.	ṫainig ſiad,-ṫangadar, they came.

Future Tense.

Ṫiocfad̃ me,-ṫiocfad̃, I will come.	Ṫiocfad̃ ſin,-ṫiocfamaoid, ṫiocfamar, we will come.
ṫiocfad̃ tu,-ṫiocfair, thou wilt come.	ṫiocfad̃ ſib,-ṫiocfad̃bar, ye will come.
ṫiocfad̃ ſe, he will come.	ṫiocfad̃ ſiad,-ṫiocfaid, they will come.

RELATIVES.

Present Tense. ṫigeaſ, that cometh.
Past Tense. ṫaingeaſ, that came.
Future Tense. ṫiocfaſ, that will come.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ṫiocfainn, I would come.	ṫiocfad̃maoiſ,-ṫiocfad̃ ſin, we would come.
ṫiocfad̃, thou wouldst come.	ṫiocfad̃ ſib,-ṫiocfaide, ye would come.
ṫiocfad̃ ſe, he would come.	ṫiocfad̃ ſiad,-ṫiocfad̃aoiſ, they would come.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Da Dtiocfainn, if I would come.	Da Dtiocfaimaoid,-Da Dtiocfad fin, if we would come.
Da Dtiocfadh, if thou wouldst come.	Da Dtiocfadh fibh, Da Dtiocfaidhe, if ye would come.
Da Dtiocfadh se, if he would come.	Da Dtiocfadaoidh,-Da dtiocfadh siad, if they would come.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Tagadh fin,-tigeamaoid, tagamaoid, let us come.
tar, come thou.	tagadh fibh,-tagaidh se,-tigeadh, come ye.
tarradh,-tigeadh,-tagadh se, let him come.	tigidh,-tagadh siad,-tagaidh, let them come.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a teacht, to come.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag teacht, coming.
Past Tense. Tar Dteacht, having come.
Future Tense. Air ti teacht, about to come.

Irregular

Irregular Verb tēaḋ, *or* tēiḋ, go.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Téaḋaḋ ſiñ,-tēaḋamaoiſ,-imṫiġ ſiñ, let us go.
tēḋ,-imṫiġ, go thou.	téaḋaiḋe,-imṫiġe,-imṫiġ ſiḃ, go ye.
teaḋaḋ ſe,-imṫiġeḋ ſe, let him go.	téaḋaiḋiſ,-tēaḋaḋ ſiaḋ,-imṫiġiḋ, let them go.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ḋo, or a ḋul, to go.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Alġ Ḋul, going.
Past. Iaṁ ṅḋul, having gone.
Future. Aṁ ṫi ḋul, about going.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

tēaḋam,-tēaḋ me, I go.	tēaḋ ſiñ,-tēaḋamaṁ,-tēaḋamaoiḋ, we go.
tēaḋ tu tēaḋaiṁ, thou goeſt.	tēaḋ ſiḃ,-tēaḋaḃaṁ,-tēaḋeaḋ, ye go.
tēaḋ ſe, he goes.	tēaḋ ſiaḋ,-teaḋaiḋ, they go.

Past Tense.

ċūaiḋ me,-ċūaḋaſ, I went.	ċūaiḋ ſiñ,-ċūamaṁ, we went.

ċūaiḋ

Singular.	Plural.
ċūaḋ tu,-ċūaḋaiṙ, thou, &c.	ċūaiḋ ṙiḃ,-chūaiḋṙe,-ċūaḋ bḟ, ye went.
ċūaiḋ ṙe, he went.	ċūaiḋh ṙiaḋ,-ċūaḋaiṁ, they went.

Future Tense.

ṁaċṙaḋh me,-ṁaċṙaḋ, I will go.	ṁaċṙaḋh ṙiṁ,-ṁaċṙamaoiḋ, we will go.
ṁaċṙaḋh tu,-ṁaċṙaiṁ, thou wilt go.	ṁaċṙaḋh ṙiḃ,-ṁaċṙaḃaṁ, ye will go.
ṁaċṙaḋh ṙe, he will go.	ṁaċṙaḋh ṙiaḋ,-ṁaċṙaiḋ, they will go.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ṁaċṙaiṁ, I would go.	ṁaċṙaḋ ṙiṁ,-ṁaċṙamaoi we would go.
ṁaċṙaḋh, thou wouldst go.	ṁaċṙaḋ ṙiḃ,-ṁaċṙaiḋhṙe, ye would go.
ṁaċṙaḋ ṙe, he would go.	ṁaċṙaḋ ṙiaḋ,-ṁaċṙaiḋṙ, they would go.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa ṁaċṙaiṁ, if I would go, &c. as in all the persons of the potential Mood.

Irregular

Irregular Verb ċiġim, I see.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD,

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ċiġim, I see.	ċiġ ṙiñ,-ċiġmiḋ, we see.
ċiġ tu,-ciġiṙ, thou seest.	ċiġ ṙiḃ,-ċiġtiḋh, ye see.
ċiġ ṙe, he sees.	ċiġ ṙiaḋ,-ċiġiḋ, they see.

Past Tense.

ċoñaiṁc me,-ċoñaṁcaṙ, I saw.	ċoñaiṁc ṙiñ-ċoñcamaṙ, we saw.
ċoñaiṁc tu,-ċoñaṁcaiṙ, thou, &c.	ċoñaiṁc ṙiḃ,-ċoñcabaṙ, ye saw.
ċoñaiṁc ṙe, he saw.	ċoñaiṁc ṙiaḋ,-ċoñcaḋaṙ, they saw.

Future Tense.

ċiġṙiḋh me,-ċiġṙeaḋ, I will see.	ċiġṙiḋh ṙiñ,-ċiġṙeaḋhmaṙ, we will see.
ċiġṙiḋh tu,-ċiġṙiṙ, thou wilt see.	ċiġṙiḋh ṙiḃ, ċiġṙiḋhe,-ċiġṙeḋhḃaṙ, ye will see.
ċiġṙiḋh ṙe, he will see.	ċiġṙiḋh ṙiaḋ,-ċiġṙiḋhiḋ, they will see.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ċiġṙiñ, I would see.	ċiġṙeaḋ ṙiñ,-ċiġṙeamaoiṙ, we would see.

ċiġṙiñ,

Singular.	Plural.
ċiġfeaḋh, thou wouldst see.	ċiġfeaḋ ṡiḃ, ye would see.
ċiġfeaḋ ṡe, he would see.	ċaġfeaḋ ṡiaḋ,-ċiġfiḋiġ, they would see.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa ḃfeicfiṁ, if I would see.	Ḋa ḃfeicfeaḋ ṡiṁ,-Ḋa ḃfeicfeamaoiġ, if we, &c.
Ḋa ḃfeicfeaḋh, if thou, &c.	Ḋa ḃfeicfeaḋ ṡiḃ, if ye, &c.
Ḋa ḃfeicfeaḋ ṡe, if he, &c.	Ḋa ḃfeicfeaḋ ṡiaḋ,-Ḋa ḃfeicfiḋiġ, if they, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	ḟeiceamaoiġ,-ḟeiciḋ ṡiṁ, let us see.
ḟeic, see thou.	ḟeiciḋ ṡiḃ,-ḟeiciḋhe, see ye.
ḟeiciḋ ṡe, let him see.	ḟeiciḋ ṡiaḋ,-ḟeiciḋiġ, let them see.

This Verb takes its imperative and infinitive Moods and Participles from ḟeicim, *I see*, and not from ḟeaċam, *I view*; hence it has ċiġim, or ḟeciṁ for its habitual form.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

ġṫeaṁ me,-ḟaiċṫeaṁ me, I am seen.	ċiṫeaṁ iṁ,-ḟaiċṫeaṁ iṁ, we are seen,

ċiṫeaṁ

Singular.	Plural.
chiṫeaṁ ṫu,-ṁaiṫeṫṁ ṫu, thou art seen.	ciṫeaṁ ib,-ṁaiṫeaṁ ib, ye are seen.
chiṫeaṁ é,-ṁaiṫeaṁ ē, he is seen.	ciṫeaṁ iad,-ṁaiṫeaṁ iad, they are seen.

Past Tense.

ṫonaṁcaḋ me, or choṁcaḋh me, ṫu, ē, iṁ, ib, iad, I was seen, thou wast seen, &c.

Future Tense.

Chiḋeaṁ me, ṫu, ē, &c. I will be seen, thou, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ṁaiṁiḋhe me, &c. I would be seen.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa ḃṁaiṁiḋhē me, &c, if I would be seen, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ṁaiṫeaṁ ṫu, &c. be thou seen, &c.

Irregular Verb ḃeiṁ, take.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	beiṁeḋ ṁiṁ,-beiṁeḋhmaoiṁ,- beiṁeam, let us take.
beiṁ, take thou.	beiṁeaḋh ṁib,-beiṁiḋhe, take ye.

beiṁeaḋ

Singular.	Plural.
beiṁeaḋ ṡe, let him take.	beiṁeaḋ ṡiaḋ,-beiṁiḋiṡ, let them take.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bṁeiṫ, to take.

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Ag bṁeiṫ, taking.
Past. Iaṁ mbṁeiṫ, having taken.
Future. Aṁ ṫi bṁeiṫ about to take.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beiṁim, I take.	beiṁim ṡiñ,-beiṁiḋmaṁ, we take.
beiṁiṁ ṫu,-beiṁiṁ, thou takest.	beiṁiṁ ṡiḃ,-beiṁiṫiḋh, ye take.
beiṁiṁ ṡe, he takes.	beiṁiṁ ṡiaḋ,-beiṁiḋ, they take.

Past Tense.

ṁuiḋ me,-ṁuiḋiṡ, I took.	ṁuiḋ ṡiñ,-ṁuiḋmaṁ, we took.
ṁuiḋ ṫu,-ṁuiḋiṡ, thou didſt take.	ṁuiḋ ṡiḃ.-ṁuiḋiḃaṁ, ye took.
ṁuiḋ ṡe, he took.	ṁuiḋ ṡiaḋ,-ṁuiḋiḋaṁ, they took.

Future Tense.

beiṁeaḋh me,-beiṁeaḋ, I will take.	beiṁeaḋh ṡiñ, beiṁeaḋmaṁ, we will take.

Singular.	Plural.
beirbeadh tu, beirbir, thou wilt take.	beirbeadh sibh, ye will take.
beirbeadh se, he will take.	beirbeadh siad,-beirbeadar, they will take.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beirbin, I would take.	beirbeadh sin,-beirbemaois, we would take.
beirbeadh,-beirbir, thou wouldst take.	beirbeadh sibh,-beirbidhse, ye would take.
beirbeadh se, he would take.	beirbeadh siad,-bheirbidis, they would take.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbeirbin, &c. if I would take, &c. as in the Potential Mood.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beirtear tu, &c. be thou taken, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beirtear me, tu, e, &c. I am taken, thou, &c.

Past Tense.

rugadh me, &c. I was taken, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

beiṁfeaṁ me, &c. I will be taken, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

beiṁfiöe me, &c. I would be taken, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbeiṁfiöe me, &c. if I would be taken, &c.

Irregular Verb, Deiṁim, I say.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Tabaiṁid ṁi,-Tabṁamaoiṁ, let us give.
Tabaiṁ, give thou.	tabaiṁid ṁib,-tabṁaiöṁe,-tabṁaiöe, give ye.
tabaiṁid ṁe, let him give.	tabaiṁid ṁiad,-tabṁaiöiṁ, let them give.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a tabaiṁt, to give.

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense. Ag tabṫ, giving.
Past Tense. Iaṁ ötabṫ, having given.
Future Tense. Aṁ ti tabaiṁt, about to give.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
beirim, I give.	beir sin,-beiream, we give.
beir tu,-beirir, thou givest.	beir sib,-beirebar, ye give.
beir se, he gives.	beir siad,-beirid, they give.

Past Tense.

tug me,-tugas, I gave.	tug sin,-tugamar, we gave.
tug tu,-tugais, thou didst give.	tug sib,-tugabar, ye gave.
tug se, he gave.	tug siad,-tugadar, they gave.

Future Tense. (22.)

beirfead me,-beirfead, I will give.	beirfead sin,-beirfeadmar, we will give.
beirfead tu,-beirfir, thou wilt give.	beirfeadh sib, ye will give.
beirfeadh se, he will give.	beirfeadh siad,-beirfid, they will give.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

bheirfinn, I would give.	bheirfead sinn,-bheirfeamaois, we would give.
bheirfeadh, thou wouldst give.	bheirfeadh sibh,-bheirfidhe, ye would give.
bheirfeadh se, he would give.	bheirfeadh siad,-bheirfeadaois, they would give.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
Dá dtabhairfinn, if I would give.	Dá dtabhfaoi gcinn,-Dá dtabhfaimdís, if we would give.
Dá dtabhfadh, if thou wouldst give.	Dá dtabhfaoi ge,-dá dtabhfaidhe,-dá dtabhfaidhe, if ye, &c.
Dá dtabhairfeadh sé, if he gives.	Dá dtabhairfeadh siad,-dá dtabhfaidís, if they would give.

The imperative may also be expressed by tug, give thou; tugadh sé, let him give, &c. terminating all the persons as in tabhair, tabhairmid sé, &c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

beirtear mé,-tuctar mé, I am given.	beirtear inn,-tuctar inn, we are given.
beirteá tú,-tuctá tú, thou art given.	beirtear ibh,-tuctar ibh, ye are given.
beirtear é,-tuctar ē, he is given.	beirtear iad,-tuctar iad, they are given.

Past Tense.

tugadh mé, I was given.	tugadh inn, we were given.
tugadh tú, thou wast given.	tugadh ibh, ye were given.
tugadh é, he was given.	tugadh iad, they, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
bēarpar me, I will be given.	bēarpar ṁ, we will be given.
béarpar ṫu, thou wilt be given.	béarpar ibh, ye will be given.
bēarpar é, he will be given.	béarpar iad, they will be given.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Bēarpaiḋe me, ṫu, é, ṁ, &c. I would be given, thou, he, we, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da mbēarpaiḋhe me, ṫu, ē, &c. if I would be given, thou, he, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beiṫear, or ṫugṫar, be given.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bheiṫ ṫabhairṫe, to be given.

Irregular Verb, beir, bring forth.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beiraḋ ṡiṁ, let us bring forth.

beir

Singular.	Plural.
beaɼ, bring forth.	beaɼaḋ ɼibh, bring ye forth.
beaɼaḋ ɼi, let her bring forth.	beaɼaḋ ɼiaḋ, let them bring forth.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Do, or a bhɼeaċ, to bring forth.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Aɼ bɼeaċ, bringing forth.
Past Tense.. Iaɼ mbɼeaċ, having brought forth.
Future Tense. Aɼ ꝺi bɼeaċ, about to bring forth.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

béaɼam, I bring forth.	bēaɼan ɼiñ,-béaɼamaɼ, we bring forth.
béaɼan tu,-bēaɼaɼ, thou bringest forth.	béaɼan ɼibh, bēaɼabhaɼ, ye bring forth.
béaɼaɼ ɼi, she brings forth.	béaɼan ɼiaḋ,-bēaɼaiḋ, they bring forth.

Past Tense.

ɼuɡ me,-ɼuɡaɼ, I brought forth.	ɼuɡ ɼiñ,-ɼuɡamaɼ, we brought forth.
ɼuɡ tu, ɼuɡaiɼ, thou didst bring forth.	ɼuɡ ɼibh,-ɼuɡabhaɼ, ye brought forth.
ɼuɡ ɼi, she brought forth.	ɼuɡ ɼiaḋ,-ɼuɡaḋaɼ, they brought forth.

Future

Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
bēaṙṙaiḋh me,-béaṙṙaḋ, I will bring forth.	bēaṙṙaiḋh ṙiñ,-bēaṙṙamaṙ, we will bring forth.
béaṙṙaiḋh ṫu,-bēaṙṙaṙ, thou wilt bring forth.	bēaṙṙaiḋ ṙiḃ,-bēaṙṙabhaṙ, ye will bring forth.
béaṙṙaiḋh ṙi, she will bring forth.	béaṙṙaiḋh ṙiaḋ,-bēaṙṙaiḋ, they will bring forth.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béaṙṙaiṁ, &c. I would bring forth, &c. as in Verbs of the first conjugation.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa mbéaṙṙaiṁ, &c. if I would bring forth, &c. terminating as in the potential; but eclipsing the initial by *m*.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

beaṙṫaṙ ṫu, ē, &c. be thou born, he, &c.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense.

béaṙṫaṙ, me, ṫu, é, iñ, &c. I am born, thou, he, we, &c.

Past Tense.

Nuġaḋ me, ṫu, é, &c. I was born, thou, he, &c.

Future

Future Tense.

bēaṛṛaṛ me, tu, ē, &c. I will be born, thou, he, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

béaṛṛaiḋhe me, &c. I would be born, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋa mbēiṛṛaiḋhe me, &c. if I would be born, &c.

Irregular Verb Cluṛṇ, hear.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	cluṛṇiḋ ṛiñ,-cluṛṇiḋhmiṛ, let us hear.
cluṛṇ, hear thou.	cluṛṇiḋ ṛibh,-cluṛṇiḋhṛe, hear ye.
cluṛṇiḋ ṛe, let him hear.	cluṛṇiḋ ṛiaḋ,-cluṛṇiḋiṛ, let them hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ḋo, or a chluṛṛtin,-chloṛ, to hear.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag cluṛṛtin,-cloṛ, hearing.
Past Tense. Iaṛ gcluṛṛtin,-gcloṛ, having heard.
Future Tense. Aṛ ti cluṛṛtin,-cloṛ, about to hear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

clṡnim, I hear.	clṡn ṡiñ,-clṡneamaṡ, we hear.
clṡnin tu,-clṡniṡ, thou hearest.	clṡn ṡibh,-clṡneabhaṡ, ye hear.
clṡnṡe, he hears.	clṡn ṡiad,-clṡneadaṡ, they hear.

Past Tense.

chūalaḋh me,-chūalaṡ, I heard.	chūalaḋh ṡiñ,-chūalamaṡ, we heard.
chūalaḋh tu,-chūalaiṡ, thou didst hear.	chūalaḋ ṡibh,-chūalabhaṡ, ye heard.
chralaḋh ṡe, he hears.	chūalaḋ ṡiad,-chūaladaṡ, they heard.

Future Tense.

clṡnṡeaḋ me,-clṡnṡeaḋ, I will hear.	clṡnṡeaḋh ṡiñ,-clṡnṡeaḋ; maṡ, we will hear.
clṡnṡeaḋh tu,-clṡnṡiṡ, thou wilt hear.	clṡnṡeaḋh ṡibh,-clṡnṡeaḋ; bhaṡ, ye will hear.
clṡnṡeaḋh ṡe, he will hear.	clṡnṡeaḋh ṡiaḋ -clṡnṡiḋ, they will hear.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

clṡnṡiñ, I would hear.	clṡnṡiḋ ṡiñ,-clṡniḋhmiṡ, we would hear.
clṡnṡiḋh, thou wouldst hear.	clṡnṡiḋ ṡibh,-clṡniḋh ṡe, ye would hear.
clṡnṡiḋ ṡe, he would hear.	clṡnṡiḋ ṡiaḋ,-clṡniḋiṡ, they would hear.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ꝺa gclꝛꝛpiꝫ, &c. if I would hear, &c. as in the potential Mood.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Clꝛꝛtear ꝺu, be thou heard, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Ꝺo, or a ḃeiꝺ clꝛꝛte, to be heard.

PARTICIPLE.

Clꝛꝛte, heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Clꝛꝛtear me, ꝺu, é, &c. I am heard, thou, he, &c.

Past Tense.

Cuala ̄ꝺ me, or clꝛꝛeaꝺ ̄ me, ꝺu, ē, &c. I was heard, thou, he, &c.

Future Tense.

Clꝛꝛpear me, ꝺu, ē, &c. I will be heard, thou, he, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Clꝛꝛpíꝺe me, ꝺu, ē, &c. I would be heard, thou, &c.

CONDITIONAL,

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Dá gcluinfidhe me, &c. if I would be heard, &c. as in the potential Mood.

Some Authors consider this Verb and cloighim, I hear, as regulars, and write the past Tense chuaigh, and chuaidh, I heard.

Irregular Verb fágh, find, or get.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	fághadh sinn,-fághamaoid, let us find,
fágh, find thou.	fághaidh sibh,-fághaidhe, find ye.
fághadh se, let him find.	fághadh siad,-fághadaoid, let them find.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

d'fághail, to find.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Tense. Ag fághail, finding.
Past Tense. Tar bhfághail, having found.
Future Tense.. Le fághail, about to find.

INDICATIVE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
fágam, I find.	fágan gin,-fágamar, we find.
fágan tu,-fágair, thou findest.	fágan gib,-fágabar, ye find.
fágan se, he finds.	fágan giad,-fágaid, they find.

Past Tense.

fuair me,-fuaras, I found.	fuair gin,-fuarama, we found.
fuair tu,-fuarais, thou didst find	fuair gib,-fuarabar, ye found.
fuair se, he found.	fuair giad,-fuaradar, they found.

Future Tense.

gebhad me,-gebhad, I will find.	gebhad gin,-gebhama, we will find.
gebhad tu,-gebhair, thou wilt find.	gebhad gib, ye will find.
gebhad se, he will find.	gebhad giad,-gebhaid, they will find.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

gebhainn, I would find.	gebhad gin,-gebhamaois, we would find.
gebhad, thou wouldst find.	gebhad gib, ye would find.
gebhad se, he would find.	gebhad giad,-gebhadaois, they would find.

CONDITIONAL

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da bṙáġṙam, if I would find, &c terminating all the persons as in the potential Mood.

PASSIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

ṙáġtaṙ, be found.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
ṙáġtaṙ me, tu, é, -ṙṁtea ṙ me, tu, é, I am found, &c.	ṙáġtaṙ ṁ, ıb, ıad, -ṙṁteaṙ ṁ, ıb, ıad, we are found, &c.

Past Tense.

ṙuaṙad me, tu, é, &c. ṙṁt me, tu, ē, &c. I was found, &c.

Future Tense.

ġeaḃṙaṙ me, tu, ē, ṁ, ıbh, ıad, -ṙáıġṙeaṙ me, tu, ē, ṁ, ıbh, ıad, I will be found, &c.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

ġeaḃṙaıḋe, me, &c, ṙáıġṙıḋhe me, &c. I would be found, &c.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da ġeaḃṙaıḋhe me, &c, if I would be found, &c. as in the potential Mood.

This

This Verb borrows its indicative future, and its potential Mood from ġeabham, I get, or receive.

Irregular Verb ꝛıġ, reach, *or* arrive at.

ACTIVE VOICE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
	Rıġeam,-ꝛıġeamaoıd, let us reach
ꝛıġ, reach thou.	Rıġeaḋ́ṡe, reach ye.
ꝛıġeaḋ ṡe, let him reach.	Rıġeaḋ ṡıaḋ,-ꝛıġıoıṡ, let them reach.

PARTICIPLE. Roċtaıṁ, reaching.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Rıġım, I reach.	Rıġıó ṡıṁ,-Rıġeamaꝛ, we reach.
Rıġıó tu,-ꝛıġıꝛ, thou reachest.	Rıġıó ṡıb, ye reach.
Rıġıó ṡe, he reaches.	Rıġıó ṡıaḋ, they reach.

Past Tense.

Raıṁc me,-Rangaṡ, I reached.	Raıṁc ṡıṁ,-Rangamaꝛ, we reached.
Raṁc tu,-Rangaıṡ, thou reachedst.	Raıṁc ṡıḃ,-Rangabhaꝛ, ye reached.
Raıṁc ṡe, he reached.	Raıṁc ṡıaḋ,-Rangaḋoꝛ, they reached.

Future

Future Tense.

Rigfiò me,-Rigfiò, I will reach.	Rigfiò fim,-Rigfiómid, we will reach.
Rigfiò tu,-Rigfir, thou wilt reach.	Rigfiò fibh, ye will reach.
Rigfiò fe, he will reach.	Rigfiò fiad,-Rigfiò, they will reach.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Rigfiinn, I would reach.	Rigfiò fimn, we would reach.
Rigfiò, thou wouldst reach.	Rigfiò fibh, ye would reach.
Rigfiò fe, he would reach.	Rigfiò fiad, they would reach.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Da Rigfinn, &c. if I would reach, &c. as in the potential Mood.

OF IMPERSONALS.

All Impersonal Verbs have passive terminations, as in the third person singular, in the various Moods and Tenses; thus:

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Luadtar, let it be reported.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. Luadtar, it is reported.

Past

Past. lúaðað, it was reported.
Future. luaðfaṁ, it will be reported.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

lúaðfaiḋ, it would be reported.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Ḋá lúaðfaiḋ, if it would be reported.
See Syntax.

OF INTERROGATIVES AND NEGATIVES.

The Interrogatives and Negatives of the various Moods and Tenses are the same in both voices.

The Interrogative of the indicative Mood, present Tense, is a, or an, and nach; and the Negative is nī.

In the active Voice, the Interrogative requires the initial letter of the Verb to be eclipsed, if it be a consonant of the influenced class, and before vowels, requires n to be prefixed; and the Negative causes aspiration, if the initial be aspirable.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
A, or an mealaṁ? do I deceive?	Ní mealaṁ, I do not deceive.
A, or an gceilir? dost thou conceal?	Ní ceilir, thou dost not conceal.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
A, or an mealan ye? does he deceive?	Ni mealan ye, he does not deceive.
Nac meal? dost thou not deceive.	Ni mealan, you do not deceive.
Nac gceilin? does not he conceal?	Ni ceilin ye, he does not conceal.

In the passive voice, the Interrogative has no influence on the initial of the Verb, but the Negative causes aspiration.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
A, or an mealtar me? am I deceived.	Ni mealtar me, I am not decived.
Nac mealtar tu? art thou deceived.	Ni mealtar tu, you are not deceived.

In the past Tense, indicative Mood, the Interrogative is ar, and nacar, or as it is contracted nar; and the Negative is nar, or nior. In the active voice, the Interrogative and Negative both cause aspiration, if the initial be aspirable; but in the passive voice, the initial suffers no change.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
Ar mealay? didst thou deceive?	Nir, nar, or nior mealay, I did not deceive.
Nar, or nacar mealay? didst thou not deceive?	Niar mealad me, I was not deceived.
Ar mealadh me? was I deceived?	Niar mealad tu, you were not deceived.
Nar mealadh me? was not I deceived?	

In

In the future indicative, the Interrogatives and Negatives have the same influence on the initial as in the present indicative.

Example.

Interrogatives.	Negatives.
ꝑ, or an mealꝑaiꝛ? wilt thou deceive?	ꝛi mealꝑaḋ, I will not deceive.
naċ mealꝑaiꝛ? wilt thou not deceive?	ꝛi mealꝑaꝛ me, I will not be deceived.
a, or an mealꝑaꝛ me? shall I be deceived?	ꝛi mealꝑaꝛ ṫu, you will not be deceived.
naċ mealꝑaꝛ me? shall I not be decived?	

In the imperative Mood, the prohibitive is na, in both voices.

Example.

Na meall, do not deceive.
Na mealṫaꝛ ṫu, be not deceived.

In the potential Mood, the optative sign is gꝺ; as, gꝺ mealꝑaiꝛ, mayest thou deceive; gꝺ mealꝑaꝛ ṫu, may thou be deceived.

Guꝛ also becomes an optative sign when followed by buḋ, or ꝑa; as,

Guꝛ buḋ mealṫa bḗiḋiꝛ,—guꝛ ꝑa mealṫa beiḋiꝛ, mayest thou be deceived. Which is the same as gꝺ ꝛabaiꝛ mealṫa.

The signs of the potential Mood are ḋa, ma, gꝺ, and muꝛ.

Example.

Example.

Da mealfam, if I would deceive.
Ma mealam, if I deceive.
Go mealfad, until I will deceive.
Mur mealfar, unless you will deceive; or, if, &c.

AFFIRMATIVES.

Mar mealay, *as* I deceived.
Gur mealay, *that* I deceived.
go mealar, *that* thou deceivest.
do meal, (23.) *that* deceived.
a meal, (24.) *who* deceived.

OF ADVERBS.

ALL Adjectives become Adverbs by placing the particle go before them. This particle is but a sign without a meaning, like *ly* in English; as, milis, sweet; go milis, sweetly: sár milis, most sweet; go sár milis, most sweetly. Thus the positive and superlative. The comparative also becomes adverbial by adding ɔe to it; as, is fearrɔe tu sin, you are the better for that; ni fearrɔe me so, I am not the better for this, &c. &c.

All particles prefixed to Verbs become Adverbs, and are divided into Interrogatives, Affirmatives, Negatives, Prohibitives, Conditionals, and Optatives. Examples of these have been given already, under the head Verbs, pages 163 to 166.

The following are used as Adverbs, though, according to Cloċal, they are all compounds.

a bfoċais, in the presence.
a bfos, this side.
a gcoṁḋ, opposite.
ais aġaiɔ, forwards.
ais fad, along.
ais feɔ, throughout.
ais fud, amongst.
ais gcúl, backwards.
a nal, hither.
amaċ, out.
aṁáil, like.
ainlaɔ, so, equal.
a maraċ, to-morrow.
a measg, amidst.
a mṫġ, without.
a né, yesterday.
a ṅeinṫeaċt, together.

a niar,

a niar, from west.
anadhóirrathair, the day after to-morrow.
a niudh, to-day.
a nios, from below.
a nocht, to-night.
a noir, from east.
a noigh, now.
a nuagh, from above.
a nunn, thither.
annadh, seldom.
a rís, again.
a reidhir, last-night.
a tsigh, within.
a tsteach, in.
cheana, already.
chum, (for ionagh) so that, in order.
Do dheagh, southwards.
do thuadh, northwards.
da bhrígh, because.
da, if.
dadhon, that is.
fa seach, successively, copiously.
fós, moreover.
fa dheoigh, lastly.
Ge gur, although.
gidheadh, but, nevertheless.
go, until.
go airidh, at least.
go foil, yet, hereafter.
ionagh, so that.
Maile, along.
ma, if.
magh, (for ma is) if.
mathadhon, in union.
mageadh, why then.
ma tá, if so.
minic, often.
Oir, for.
os, (for uadh is) since.
os árdh, publickly.
os iosol, privately.
Re chéile, in conjunction.
Siar, westwards.
sios, down.
sios, below.
sóir, eastwards.
suas, up.
shuagh, above.
tarrthuidhé, the day before yesterday.
tál, beyond.
tarís, after.
teann, scarcely.
Uadh dheagh, from south.
uadh thuaidh, from north.

The following negative, intensive, and reiterative Particles, are used adverbially in composition.

Negatives,

Negatives, used as *de*, *dis*, *mis*, *in*, *ir*, *un*, &c. in English.

Negatives.	Substantives and Adjectives.	Compounds.
aṁ,	gar, convenience.	aṁgar, inconvenience.
an,	ró, prosperity.	anró, adversity.
eaḋ,	trom, heavy.	éaḋtrom, light.
eag,	ceart, justice.	éagceart, injustice.
ḋo,	comṫeaċ, comprehensible.	ḋoċomṫeaċ, incomprehensible.
ḋi,	meas, respect.	ḋimeas, disrespect.
mi,	ṡaṫa, pleased.	miṡaṫa, displeased.
neaṁ,	buan, durable, permanent.	neaṁbuan, transitory.
eas,	cairiḋ, a friend.	easċairiḋ, an enemy.
Intensitive.		
an,	teas, heat.	anteas, excessive heat.
ion,	fulang, patience.	ionfulang, long-suffering
ur,	gránna, ugly.	urgránna, very ugly.

Aḋ is reiterative; as, buailte, beaten; aḋbuailte, re-beaten. Ṫ betokens fitness, or propriety; as, ḋéanta, done, ṫḋeanta, should or ought to be done; ṫairm, fit to bear arms.

So, in compounds, signifies goodness, an aptness or facility in doing; as, soblaṡḋa, well-flavoured; soleaġṫa, fusible; soṡinte, ductile, pliable, &c.

The poetical rule of caol re caol, agus leaṫan re leaṫan, cannot with propriety influence an immutable particle; therefore, in composition, these particles should never vary in their orthography,

graphy, on account of the broad or slender vowel that may happen to follow them in the compound; thus, inmólta, laudable; anbpioy, ignorant; aimleay, hurt, should never be written (as they often improperly are) ionmolta, ainbpioy, aimleay, &c. Some writers are so much attached to the rule of a "broad with a broad, and a slender with a slender," that they change even the signs of comparison; thus they write noṁilıy, ainṁilıy, ɣaiṁilıy, &c. instead of noṁilıy, ainṁilıy, ɣaiṁilıy, &c.

Here it will be necessary to take notice of the *General Rule*, leaṫan le leaṫan, agus caol le caol, *broad with broad, and slender with slender*, prescribed by Grammarians, for the correspondence of vowels, in words of two or more syllables; according to which, if the last vowel in the first syllable of a word be broad, the first vowel in the succeeding syllable must be broad also, and so on to the end of the word. Or if the last vowel in the preceding syllable be slender, the first vowel of the ensuing syllable must be slender also. Thus leaṫan cannot be written leaṫen, or leaṫin, because a the last vowel in the first syllable is broad; nor can milıy, sweet, be written milay, miloy, or miluy, because the preceding vowel is slender. This rule was originally adopted by the Bards, for prosaic cadence in Dactyles and Spondees, and chiefly for harmonious similitude of terminations in Rhyme or Metre, as in the following Example from the "Blind Man's Soliloquy."

"Na ó'eag mo ṁacra, ɣuain ceaṁay le tṙeiṁe,-
ain ndóiġ
"Ni áonaó miye, beiṫ ain bṙille, ġan ɣaóhaiṙe na
ṡheóiġ."

Here

Here ᵹeoiᵹ cannot be written ᵹiaiᵹ, although exactly the same in sense.

From this Poetic privilege proceed the various forms of words of the same signification; as meoɼ, for meuɼ, a finger; beól, for beul, a mouth; ɼeoɼ, for ɼeuɼ, grass; ᵹéaɼ, for ᵹeoɼ, a tear, or drop, &c. &c. &c. But compounds, especially in prose, were never subject to this rule; as is evident from the following: caṫmilᵹ, a warrior; bińᵹuṫaċ, melodious; ᵹɼilʃnuaᵹhaċ, tinselled; ᵹoʃliᵹaċ, hypocritical; oɼcᵹiṁe, still-born; laᵹbɼíᵹaċ, feeble, &c. &c. &c.

OF PREPOSITIONS.

THERE are but few Prepositions that are not used in composition, and chiefly with Pronouns.

Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.	Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.
aig, at.	*Abl.*	le, with.	*Abl.*
an, in. ion, in.	*Abl.*	re, with.	*Abl.*
ar, or air, on.	*Abl.*	roimh, before.	*Acc.*
as, out of.	*Abl.*	seach, besides.	*Acc.*
chuige, to, towards.	*Dat.*	thar, over.	*Acc.*
de, off, from.	*Abl.*	tre, through.	*Acc.*
do, to.	*Dat.*	uadh, from.	*Abl.*
eadir, between.	*Acc.*	timm,-um, about.	*Acc.*
faoi,-fu,-fodh, under.	*Abl.*		

For the method of compounding the above with Pronouns, and the manner of declining them, see Compound Pronouns, p. 82, 83, &c.

Simple Prepositions.	Cases governed.
a, in.	*Ablative.*
chum, towards.	*Genitive.*
dar, by.	*Accusative.*
fa, about.	*Ablative.*
gan, without.	*Ablative.*
go, to.	*Dative.*
sa,-san, in.	*Ablative.*

These

These are not used in composition, except ꝑa, when joined with ꝺıaȝ, after; as, ꝑaꝺheoıȝ, lastly. Sa and ꝛan are only contractions for anꝛa, which when followed by a vowel, takes n in its termination.

Iar, after, is used in composition only, in Participles and Substantives; as, ıarbal, a tail, from ıar, after, and bal, a member.

Ꝺıaıȝ, behind, oꝛcıon, above, ꝺaobꝛeım, about, ꝺımċıoll, around, &c. govern Genitive Cases, and are not compounded with Pronouns, but always expressed by passives, and are deemed Substantives, though having an influence on their subsequent impersonal Nouns.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

THE Conjunctions are few: Copulative and Disjunctive.

Agaꝛ, and.—Copulative and Affirmative.
No, or, nor.—Disjunctive and Negative.
Acc, but.—Disjunctive and Conditional.

Aꝛ and ꝛ, are only contractions for agus.

OF

OF INTERJECTIONS.

THESE are sudden indications of sorrow, surprise, &c.

Faṙáoṙ! alas! compounded of fá-ṙó-ġéuṙ, a very sour or bitter cause!
Maiṙg! hapless! compounded of mṫġ-aṙg, out of the ark!
Moṅūaiṙ! woe is me! compounded of mo-aṅ-ūaiṙ, my luckless hour!
Fṫlleluòh! halloo! compounded of fṫl-le-luaòh, blood by recital! bloody wars!

uċ, uċ! lack.a-day!	ioċ ioċ! cold cold!
aòhbo! murder!	perishing! &c.
baba! O brave!	baò! death!
aċaċ! hey-dey!	buòh! nonsense!

With many other indefinite exclamations, inexplicably significant.

AS the letter a is so generally used, and has such variety of signification and uses, it will be necessary to point them out here, before we enter upon Syntax.

A is

A is used as a Substantive in a, a hill, a waggon, &c.

as an Adjective in a, lofty, eminent, &c.

as a possessive pronoun in a ceann, his, head, &c.

as a relative in an fear a tá slan, the man *that* is well, &c.

as a Preposition in a mbiolaċ, in the bosom.

as a Vocative sign in a Dhia, O God!

as a variation of the Article in ceann a gaisgidh, the warrior's head.

as a sign of the infinitive Mood in ċuaiḋ Seamus a gearradh Cuilinn, James went to cut holly.

as an interrogative in a bfuil se an sin? is he there?

as an affirmative in a seadh, yes.

A, when a possessive Pronoun is always in the third Person, and if the initial of its following Substantive be a mutable, it loses its natural power in the masculine singular, but retains it in the feminine; as, a ċeann, his head, a ceann, her head. In the plural it eclipses the initial; as, a gcinn, their heads; and is the same in both Genders.

SYNTAX

SYNTAX.

ARTICLE.

1. THE Article is always determinate, and agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case; as, an fear, the man; an fir, of the man; na fir, the men; an cluas, the ear; na cluaise, of the ear; na cluasa, the ears; na gcluas, of the ears, &c. The initial changes of Substantives, occasioned by the Article, has been explained, and exemplified, when treating of *Inflected Nouns*, in pages 22, 23, &c. When the Adjective immediately follows the Article, it is subject to the same initial changes as a Noun of the same Declension.

2. When the Article is preceded by a Particle ending in a vowel, the a is omitted, and the n unites with the Particle; as, o'n tig, from the house, not o an tig; do'n gcailin, to the girl, not do an gcailin.

3. When two Substantives come together, one governing the other in the Genitive Case, the Article is sometimes omitted; as, Caislean Cille moire do leagad le Cathal O'Raghallaid, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cathal O'Reilly; maithe Breifne, the chiefs of Brefny. But when the Article is expressed, it is joined to the latter Substantive

Substantive only; as, ceol na n-én, the music of the birds; mac an tsaoir, the son of the artist.

Gach, or gach a, each, or every, being no Article, but an Adjective, can have no influence on Nouns; for leabar gach fir, is only one Substantive governed by another; thus, leabar, a book, gach fir, of each or every man, *i. e.* each or every man's book.

NOUNS.

1. THE Substantive and Adjective agree in Gender and Number.

And here it will be necessary to correct an error, inadvertently fallen into, when treating of Adjectives, pages 57 to 60, where all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive, are made to terminate like the Genitive singular, when in fact it should be said, that Adjectives ending in consonants, and having their last vowel broad, take a broad increase in all the cases of the plural, except the Genitive; as, na héadaigh dearga, the red clothes; na cluasa mora, the large ears; na cailinn óga, the young maids; and not na héadaigh deirge, na cluasa more, na cailinn óige, as was there erroneously stated. But Adjectives whose final consonant is preceded by a slender vowel, generally take a slender increase in all the cases of the plural, except the genitive; as, lámh mín, a soft hand; na láimhe mine, of the soft hand; na lámha mine, the soft hands.

There

There are several Adjectives, like some Substantives, so irregular in their terminations that they cannot be reduced to any positive standard.

Adjectives ending in vowels never vary their terminations, in Number or Case.

2. The Gender of Adjectives is discovered by their initials, thus, if the Substantive takes na in the Genitive, the initial consonant of the Adjective, if mutable, loses its natural power in the Nominitive Singular, but retains it in the Genitive; as, bean mhacánta, an honest woman; na mna macánta, of the honest woman; and if the Substantive be determinate, the initial of both Substantive and Adjective is mortified in the Nominative, but retains its natural power in the Genitive; as, an bean mhacánta, the honest woman; na mna mhacánta, of the honest woman. If the Substantive be common of two, taking a or an in the Genitive, the initials of both Substantive and Adjective retain their natural powers in the Nominative, but are mortified in the Genitive; as, cailin macánta, an honest maid; an cailin macánta, the honest maid; an chailin mhacánta, of the honest maid. The initials of all masculines are influenced in this manner. Adjectives whose initials in the Nominative singular lose their natural power, retain it in the plural; as bean mhacánta, an honest woman; mna macánta, honest women. And *vice versa*, if natural in the Nominative singular, it is lost in the plural, when the Substantive consists of no more than one or two syllables; as, fear calma, a valiant man; fir chalma, valiant men, unless the Adjective begin with sc, sg, &c. which never change; as, bean sceimheach, a beautiful woman; mna sceimheacha, beautiful

beautiful women; fear gceimneac, a beautiful man; fir gcéimneacha, beautiful men, &c. But if the Substantive be composed of three or more syllables, the initial of the Adjective will be natural, in both Genders and numbers; as, cailin macánta, an honest maid; cailiní macánta, honest maids; buachail macánta, an honest boy; buachailí macánta, honest boys. If the initial be a vowel it admits of no change.

3. The Adjective agrees with its Substantive, in the Nominative and Genitive, singular and plural, only; as, an fear mor, the great man; an fir mhoir, of the great man; na fir mora, the great men; na bhfear mor, of the great men. In all the other cases, the Adjective suffers no variation, but terminates like the Nominative; thus in the Dative plural we must write do na fearaibh mora, to the great men, and not do na fearaibh moraibh.

4. The Adjective is usually placed after its Substantive, and agrees with it in Gender and Number; as, fear boirb, a cruel man; an fir boirb, of the cruel man; an bean caol, the slender woman; na mna caoile, of the slender woman; na mna caola, the slender women; na mban caol, of the slender women. But sometimes the Adjective precedes the Substantive, and is frequently incorporated with it, so as to form but one compound term; as sean-aimsir, old times; oghean, a young woman. In this case the initial of the Substantive requires aspiration, unless it begin with d, s, or t, preceded by an Adjective, terminating in n; as, deagh mhnathaibh, good people; droch dhuine, a bad man; sean fhocal, an old saying; sean dhuine, an old man; sean sgéul, an old story; sean tiomna, the old Testament.

In poetry the Adjective is sometimes inserted in the middle of its Substantive; thus in O'Dugan:

Riġtiġearna na ruaċar ngarḃ
ó Ragallaiġ na ruaḋ ġm
Ni clṅtear ḋoiḃ oṁḋa
óṙ mṅtiṙ Mhaoil-*mhin*-moṁḋa.

5. When a Noun Substantive terminating in ḃ, ġ, or ċ, or in any of the immutable consonants, is followed by an Adjective, beginning with ḃ, ġ, or ċ, the initial of the Adjective suffers no aspiration in any case of the singular; as, ṗe na ġṅl ḋall, with his blind eye; ar a ċluaiġ ḋéiġ, on his right ear; ċa ḋo ḃean ṫiñ, your wife is sick; ċa mo ċoṙ ṫiṁm, my foot is dry.

6. When a Substantive is the subject, of which any thing is affirmed, the Adjective generally precedes it; as, iṙ ḋeaġ an ḃean ġiñ, that woman is handsome; iṙ laiḋiṙ an ṗeaṙ ġm, that is a strong man; but the Substantive sometimes precedes the Adjective; as, iṙ ṗeaṙ laiḋiṙ e, he is a strong man.

7. When two Substantives meet, the latter must be in the Genitive Case, and if it be followed by Adjectives, they must be Genitives also; as, ceann an ċailin, the head of the maid; lám an ṗir, the hand of the man; ceann an ċailin ċiġn ċéilṁe macánṫa, the head of the silent, sensible, honest woman; lám an ṗir cúramaiġ ċeañġaiġ macánṫa, the hand of the careful, meek, honest man.

8. When three Substantives follow a Verb active, governing a Dative Case, the first being the subject, is put in the Accusative; the second being general, is put in the Dative; and the third, particular

particular, if not expressed by a Conjunction, is the Nominative; as, tabair an sgian do an (or don) Marcaċ Seamus, give the bridle to the horseman James, i. e. who is James.

OF PRONOUNS.

1. Pronouns have no variation for the distinction of case, except the personals, and these agree with the Noun to which they refer in gender, number, and case; as, is doċaċ an lá é, *it* is a severe day; is dána an ċailin i, *she* is a bold girl; is borb an milid é, *he* is a fierce soldier; is maiṫ na daoine iad, *they* are good men.

2. If there are more than one or two persons, in the antecedent, or if it be a Noun of multitude, the Pronoun is the third person plural; as, tainig Seámus agus Peadar a baile a né, agus ċuaid siad go baile aṫ Buide a mūid, James and Peter came home yesterday, and *they* went to Athboy to day; agus an ṫán do aiṫin an pubal sin, do leanadar é, and when the people knew it, *they* followed him. But if the antecedent be of the singular number, the Pronoun is of the third person singular; as, Do imṫig Barnabas an tan sin go Tarsus, d'iarraid Shaul, agus ag na fagail do, nuig sé sin é go hantioc, then Barnabas went to Tarsus to seek Saul; and on finding *him*, brought him with *him* to Antioch.

3. Possessive Pronouns influence the initials of their subsequent Nouns, which, if mutable, except s, will be aspirated in the singular, except the third person, feminine, and have their plurals governed

governed by *seruiles*; as, ᴛᴀ mᴀ ċoɣ, ᴅo ċoɣ, ᴀ ċoɣ, ᴀ coɣ, ᴀɲ gcoɣᴀ, ᴅuɲ gcoɣᴀ, ᴀgᴀɣ ᴀ gcoɣᴀ ɣᴀɲ ꝑúᴀɾ, my feet, thy feet, his feet, her feet, our feet, your feet, and their feet are cold. When mo, *my*, precedes a Noun beginning with a vowel, or ꝑ, it drops o, and unites with the Noun; as, m'ᴀnᴀm, my soul; m'ĩñtĩ̃, my mind; m'ꝑeᴀɾ, my man. Ꝺo, *thy*, before a vowel is changed into ḣ; as, ɲᴀoṁṫᴀɾ ḣᴀnᴀim, hallowed be thy Name; and before ꝑ it loses the o, joins with the Noun, and eclipses the initial; as, ᴅ'ꝑeᴀɾg, thy anger. When ᴀ, *his*, precedes a Noun beginning with a vowel, it causes no change in the initial; but ᴀ, *her*, prefixes ḣ to the Noun; as, ᴀ eᴀᴅᴀċ, his cloth, ᴀ ḣeᴀᴅᴀċ, her cloth. The plural possessives prefix n to all Nouns beginning with vowels; as, ᴀɲ n'ᴀɲᴀ́ɲ, our bread; ᴅuɲ n'ᴀṫᴀɾ, your father; ᴀ n'ēᴀᴅᴀċ, their cloth.

4. Possessive Pronouns when connected with office, condition, position, or identity, have a singular peculiarity; thus, ᴅíᴅ mē mo ɲíg, I was a king; ᴅíᴅ ᴛu ᴅo ɣᴇ̃ᵹ́, you were sitting; ᴅíᴅ ɣᴀᴅ ɲᴀ gcoᴅlᴀᴅ́, they were asleep; if literally translated would be, I was my king; you were your sitting; they were their sleep; but the preposition ᴀ, or ᴀ̃ɲ, *in*, is understood, so that the meaning is, I was in my office a king; you were in your sitting position; they were in their sleeping state.

5. The relative Pronouns, when written or expressed, always precede the Verb; as, ᴀɲ ꝑeᴀɾ ᴀ ḃuᴀileᴀɣ, the man who strikes; but they are often omitted when the Verb begins with a vowel,

or

or a mortified consonant; as, an te dontʒeas he who consents; is é ceilfeas, it is he who shall conceal.

The indefinite Pronouns are already treated of, pages 78—80.

OF VERBS.

1. A Verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as, do ceil me, I concealed; do mealadar, they deceived.

2. The Verb commonly precedes its nominative; as, siubhlaid na bacaiʒ, the lame walk; glantar na lobair, the lepers are cleansed; but it also often follows it; as, Aodh mac Domnaill is Ruairc do marbad do Cathal o'Raʒallaiʒ, agus do Conchobar mac Cormaic is Maolruana ar loch aillinne. Hugh the son of Donald O'Rourke, was killed by Cahal O'Reilly, and Conor the son of Cormac O'Mulroney, on Lough-Allen. Muirʒios meic Diarmada do marbad, Maurice MacDermott, was slain Caislean Cille moire do leagad le Cathal O'Raʒallaiʒ, the castle of Kilmore was levelled by Cahal O'Reilly.

3. When two or more Nouns of the singular number are joined together in a sentence, the Verb must be singular also; as, agus do cuaid sis na sheadcha ʒus a n'aghaidh, Sopater o Berea; agus do luch Tesalonica, Aristarcus, agus Secundus,

cuṁuṡ, aguṡ Gaiuṡ o Deiṙbe, agaṡ Timoteuṡ, aguṡ ṁo luċḋ na hAṡiᵹ, Tichicuṡ agaṡ Trophimuṡ, And there accompanied him into Asia, Sopater of Berea; and of the people of Thessalonica, Aristarchus and Secundus, and Gaius of Derbe, and Timotheus; and of the people of Asia, Tichicus and Trophimus.

Government of Verbs.

1. Nouns beginning with consonants that are of the masculine gender, or that take not na in the genitive, if the article be expressed, have their initials natural after all active Verbs; as, ṫuᵹ ṡe an ḟear, an ḃuaċaill, an cailin, agaṡ an capul leiṡ, he brought the man, the boy, the maid, and the mare with him; but when the article is not expressed, the accusative initials of Nouns of either gender retain their natural power.

2. All Nouns, if not possessives, beginning with vowels, when determinate, will have ṫ before them in the accusative; as, roiñ ṡe an ṫarán, an ṫiaṡᵹ, agaṡ an ṫéaḋaḋ na meaṡᵹ, he divided the bread, the fish, and the raiment among them.

3. Indeterminate accusatives never vary from their Nominatives, unless the Verb be of the infinitive Mood; as, ḟuair ṡe ór agaṡ éaḋaḋ, biaḋ agaṡ ḋeoċ, ṡan ionaḋ ḟialmaṙ ṡin, he got gold and raiment, meat and drink, in that hospitable place.

4. The infinitive mood and present and past participles govern a genitive case, when the action refers

refers immediately or particularly to the determinate object; as, cúaiḋ Seamus a ceaṁaḋ a (or an) ċapṫl, agaf a ġabáil an fir agaf an ċailin; ḋubairt fe liom, go raiḃ fe ag ceaṁaḋ an ċapṫl ċeana, agaf iar ġabáil an fir agaf an cailin go dtreigfiḋ an tír, James went to buy the mare, and to take the man and the maid; he told me he was buying the mare already, and that having taken the man and the maid, he would quit the country. But if the object be not determinate, and not immediately referred to, it goes before the Verb, and is like the Nominative; as, ċapṫl a ċeaṁaḋ, to buy a mare; fear no bean no cailin a ġabáil, to take a man, or woman, or maid. If the object be determinate, and goes before the Verb, it will be the accusative; as, an tór ḋo ġántaḋ, to covet the gold; an tairgioḋ, an fear, agaf an bean a ṫabairt leif, to take the silver, the man, and the woman with him.

5. Nouns beginning with mutable consonants, after active participles, lose the natural sound of their initials, if expressed by an in the genitive case; but retain it, if expressed by na; as, ag gabáil an fir, an chailm, agaf an buachaille, taking the man, the maid, and the boy; ag fágáil na mna, finding the woman; ag fágáil na tíre, leaving the country. But, in what is called future Participles, the accusative goes before the Verb; as, ar ti an tír fágáil, about to leave the country.

6. The auxiliaries govern no case. All other Verbs, regular, irregular, and habitual, govern an accusative, dative, or ablative, according to their quality, i. e. Verbs of giving, granting, &c.

&c. will have an accusative of the *thing*, and a dative of the *person;* as, ṫug Dia ṫuiġe don duine God gave understanding to man.

7. Verbs passive, and their participles, govern no case, and are generally followed by personal Pronominals, (i. e. personal Pronouns compounded with Prepositions) indicative of the certainty, doubt, &c. of the speaker; as, mealfar é linn, dinn, uainn, chugainn, &c. he will be deceived by us, for us, from us, to us, &c. tá se mealta linn, dinn, &c. he is deceived by us, for us, &c.

8. The active accusative personal Pronoun, becomes the nominative in the passive; as, mealadh é, he was deceived; mealfar é, he will be deceived.

9. The Verb passive never varies from the first person of any tense, and will agree with thousands as well as with one; as, mealadh mé, agus mealadh na mílte roimam, I was deceived, and thousands were deceived before me. The Participle is also unchangeable, ; as, tá mise mealta, agus iadsan mealta liom, I am deceived, and they are deceived with me.

10. Particles have no influence on the past tense, except when a vowel, or f is its initial; as in that tense every mutable initial will lose its natural sound, with or without the Particle; as, mealas, I deceived; cheileas, I concealed; d'aithin Dia dinn, God commanded us, for do aithin Dia dinn; d'fosgail se an leabar, he opened the book, for do fosgail se an leabar.

11. All

All Verbs depending on a conditional sentence are IMPERSONALS, and have always a conditional sign, or Preposition after them; as, leigtin gur marb Sampson leoman, let it be, or it is read, that Sampson slew a lion. leigtear air an iomad a fuair bás obann, let it be, or it is read, of many who got a sudden death. Da luadhfaidh go raibh an eala dubh, agus an lon bán, if it would be reported that the swan was black, and the blackbird white. Sometimes the sentence is inverted, and expressed by mar; thus, marb Sampson leoman, mar leigtear, Sampson slew a lion, as is read.

12. The place of supines and gerunds is supplied by a word formed of the Preposition in, or ion, and the passive Participle, which is compulsive, and governs a dative case; as, is gniom indéanta duit fin, you must perform that deed, or that deed is to be performed to you; ionmolta, to be praised, or laudable, &c.

13. Éigin and feidhm are not Verbs, but verbal Nouns; because the auxiliary is, or its past tense contracted always goes before them. éigin indicates compulsion or obligation, and is followed by a dative case; as, is éigin dó, it is incumbent on him, or he is obliged, or he must. b'éigin do, for bud éigin dó, he was obliged, &c. mas éigin do, for ma is éigin dó, if he be obliged, &c. ma b'éigin do, for ma budh éigin do, if he were obliged, &c. éigin is sometimes a Substantive; as éigin, a rape; sometimes an Adjective; as, duine eigin, a certain person. feidir imports power or possibility, and is followed by a dative or ablative case; as, is feidir duit, it is possible for you, or you can; is feidir leat, it is possible

with you, or it is in your power; b'fheidir, for buadh fheidir duit, it was possible for you, or you could; b'fheidir leat, or d'fhéadfá tu, you could, &c.

14. The vowel e never becomes a Verb. It has been shewn, page 73, that e is he, him, it or thing; hence cia buail e? who beat him? is equal to cia e buail é, literally cia, who, e, he, buail, beat, é, him? the Verb is being understood. Cfhéadfá e deir se, literally cfhéadfá, what, e, thing, deir, says, se, he? For if e were a Verb, so would i in the same manner: thus, cia i buail i, literally cia, who, i, she, buail, beat, i, her? Cfhéadfá i an bean a deir sí, literally cfhéadfá, what, i, she, an, the, bean, woman, a, that, deir sí, she says? i. e. what woman does she say? the Verb being understood.

This is not confined to the Irish Language alone; the same is found in Greek τι μοι? what to me? in Latin, *quid ad me?* what to me? the Verb (is it) being understood in both.

OF ADVERBS.

1. THE influence which the interrogative and negative adverbial particles have on the Verbs to which they are prefixed, has been already explained, p. 163 to 166.

2. Do and a, signs of the infinitive Mood, aspirate the initials of Verbs beginning with mutable consonants.

3. Do

3. Do and ro are frequently prefixed to the past tense of Verbs active, but as they are used *Euphonia gratia*, are not the cause of aspiration in the initial of the Verb, which, in this tense, must be aspirated, whether the particle be prefixed or not; as, ar ceilis, didst thou conceal? ceileas, I did conceal.

PREPOSITIONS.

THE principal Prepositions and the cases which they govern are to be found p. 172 and 173.

De, the contraction of do e, *of it* is sometimes added to comparatives; as, is boicteide, it is the poorer of it; is laigeide, it is the weaker of it; is gile de an lineadach sin, that linen is the whiter of it. When the comparative is expressed in this manner, 'na or iona, *than*, is always omitted before the Noun.

CONJUNCTIONS.

1. THE *copulative* Conjunction agus, is always positive, and is often followed by the *disjunctive* no, in forming a conditional sentence; as, Beandid an leoman agus an tuan comradh re ceile, nior fuaire iona thaisgid mo rig no mo tir dutchas, the lion *and* the lamb shall cohabit together, sooner than I shall forsake my king *or* my native country.

2. The copulative agus, and the disjunctive no, unite the same cases of Nouns; as, an leoman

agus

agus an tūan, the lion and the lamb; fear, no bean, no cailin a gabail, to take a man, or woman, or maid.

3. Agaf is often contracted into af; as, gnúaim, af docaf, af ainbeirge géur gan grás. Af is again contracted into f, as is also the auxiliary if; the following line exemplifies both: uc! mo bhón 'fme a milleadh, 'fme trial fa cuairt mo tréun cloinne. In the first, the Verb if is contracted; and af, or agus, in the second.

4. When af and if meet, they are contracted into 'fas; as, 'fas iomda fear tréan a d'éag gan aire, gan aird.

5. When a vocative case follows 'f, the vocative sign a is joined to it; as 'fa Dhia! an me an dhne a bhó a gcumas na óige tra.

6. The negative generally precedes the disjunctive, in a sentence, as in the Blind Man's Soliloquy.

Ni dorf no galar, no aicid do nuaig mo ghné;
Acht bhón nach breicim an tulaig re dealradh an
lae.

INTERJECTION.

NO Interjection but mairg governs a case; and it alone claims a dative; as, if mairg dhit féin, do léirscrios mire re feall.

END OF THE SYNTAX.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS, ENGLISH AND IRISH

	Ancient.	Modern.
Ablative,	Forcanach,	Diobalach.
Accusative,	Tuitimach,	Gearanach.
Active,	Gniomach,	Oibrigthe.
Adjective,	Fear-an, i. e. claochoal,	Aicidheach.
Adverb,	Frithimdail,	Reimbriathar. Tarmbeartha.
Affirmative,		Deimnigthe.
Alphabet,	Beit-luis-nion,	Aibgitear.
Apthong,		Almarchoill.
Article,		Airticogal.
Assimulative,		Famlugadh.
Augmentative,		Iomdhugadh.
Auxiliary,	Cobairtach,	
Barren,		Aimrid.
Case,	Ón-aitus,	Cás.
Chapter,		Caibidil.
Character,	Airdhe,	
Comparative,	Cobheime,	Iomarbadh
Comparison,	Gléire,	Iomarbaidh.
Compound,	Ilmain,	
Concord,	Snaidhmut,	Coimheim.
Conditional,	Comradach, iriseadach,	
Conjugation,	Sonreim,	Reimiughadh.
Conjunction,	Comnasc,	Coimcheangal.
Conjunctive,		Snaidhmeadh,
Consonant,	Comfuaim,	Comfoine.
Contraction,	Cuairneul,	Nod.
Copulative,	Leanamach,	

Dative,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Dative,	Tairgeac,	Tabartach.
Declension,	Soobreag,	Diochlaonadh.
Degree,	Cēim,	
Demonstrative.	treoiriadhach,	Taiseantach.
Deprecative,	Iche,	
Derivative,	Iarmbunudhach.	
Diminutive,		Lagdughadh.
Diphthong,	Dóol,	Deaghfoghrach.
Disjunctive,	Dealaigheach,	
Dissyllable,		Daisiollabh.
Doubtful,		Amhasach.
Eclipsis,	Tim-cheo,	Urnuighadh.
Ephthongs,		Eabadha.
Feminine,	Sligh-ceas.n.banóa	Beanmhghne.
Figure,		Fiogair.
Final,	Foirceann,	Deighionach.
Future,	Nae-dhfleach,	Fasitine.
Gender,	Ghnē-dhreacht,	Inshne.
Genitive,	Ceilbeach,	Gheineamhnach.
Gerunds,		Oibhriughadh.
Government,	Ceann-fal,	Riaghaladh.
Grammar,	Ghramear,	Bhriathreamh.
Habitual,	Coimheach,	Fuláimeam.
Imperative,	Ghnathbēach,	Leithdheimhniughadh.
Impersonal,	Eiseigiolach,	
Indicative,	Tasgach,	Foilsiughach.
Infinitive,	Iarnóigheach,	Oeimheach.
Initial,	Tigh-chuit,	Tighach.
Interjection,	Uailbheas,	
Interrogative,	Cuid-fiaidheach,	Fiafraigheach.
Iphthong,		Ifrin.
Masculine,	Sligh-fhal.n-fheóil	Fearmhghne.
Monosyllable,		Aontsiollabh.
Mood,	Aighe,	Modh.
Negative,	Dobeimheach,	Diultadh.

Neuter,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Neuter,	bir-gné-i-neach-trach,	Péarra inrgne.
Nominative,	Sinneach,	Ainmneach.
Noun,	Ouar,	Ainm.
Number,	Airchar,	Rímir.
Optative,		Nógarac.
Opthongs,		Sleaña.
Participle,	Srut-briatar,	
Particle,	aicile-i-codroman	
Passive,		Fulaingteach.
Past,	Dearb-rae,	
Person.	Rae,	Péarra.
Person, first,	Me-rae,	Cead-péarra.
Person, second,	Tu-rae,	Dara péarra.
Person, third,	E-rae,	Treas péarra.
Personal,	Com-urrach,	Péarradha.
Plural,	Múrtach,	Iolrach.
Polysyllable,		Iolriollash.
Positive,	Dearbtach,	
Possessive,	éadálach,	Sealbaigeach.
Potential,	ólbeimeach,	Comachtach.
Preposition,	Siudhuar,	Réimbéarla.
Present,	Freacnairc,	Latairreach.
Preter,		Deimniugadh.
Pronoun,	Ouar-giolla,	Forainm.
Pronunciation,	áilblas,	
Quality,		Caildheachta.
Quantity,		Sraeamlacht.
Relative,	Cár-chleatach,	Gaolmarach.
Separation,		Dealaigte.
Sign,	Foidhreacht,	Comarta.
Similitude,		Coraingle.
Simple,	Saitfeach,	
Singular,	Aetach,	Uatadh, Singularity,

	Ancient.	Modern.
Singularity,		Aonoacht.
Substantive,	Ceadʼrlánfocal,	Substaintheach.
Superlative.	Sain-cheimeach,	Airdiomairbéadh.
Syllable,		Siollaḋh.
Syntax,	Reachtgnaiḋh,	Coimpéir.
Tense,	Ráe,	Aimsir.
Termination,	Foircheann,	Deigionach.
Triphthong,	Trian-ol,	Treadhograch.
Verb,	Fṡḋhir,	Briathar.
Vocative,	Nuaileach,	Gairmeach.
Voice,	Fiodh,	Guth.
Vowel,	Saim-ol,	Guthaiḋh.

OF THE OGHAM.

THE ancient Irish made use of a great variety of Ogham Characters, as may be seen in several of our old Manuscripts; but it is likely that the Ogam Craob, or *Branch Ogham*, was most generally used, as several monumental inscriptions have been lately discovered in that character.

The letters are represented by strokes and curves, drawn on both sides, and across a given line. The following old verses, with a translation, describe the manner in which it is formed.

BEITH na haonar dom láimh deis,
LUIS dís gan eisleis,
FEARNN

FEARAIN trí, SAIL ceathar gan ceap.
Agas NUIN cona cóigeap.
UAITH na haonar dom láimh éil,
Agas DUIR dí go ndeighidh.
TEINE trí, ceathar do coll,
CEIRT na coigeap ní cealam.
MUIN fiaracha mór an mod,
Dí do GHORT, trí do NGAIRIAL,
STRAIF na ceathar gan doighe,
RUIS na cóigeap comhoighte,
AILM na haonar tára na anuas,
Agas ONN dí go ndeaghnuas,
UR trí, EADHADH ceathar cain,
I IOGHAIDH cóigeap d'feagha,
EABHADH na crú ém an gcraob.
OIR na buaile bog blathaoin.
UILEANN na lúb dom leat deas,
Mar éag rodar i oirceas,
Ceithe fleasg a-NIN (25) ard,
Dom leat dey baineas gach bárd.
A hoct AMHARCHOLL (26) male,
Do leathaob clé na craoibe.

Translation.

FOR mystic lines, in days of yore,
A branch and fescue, the Druids bore;
By which their science, thoughts and art,
Obscurely veiled they could impart,
Behold the formal lines they drew,
Their Ogham Craov exposed to view.

For b, *one* stroke at your right hand,
But changeless l, doth *two* command.
For f, place *three*, for r mark *four*,
In forming n, add *one stroke more*.
The aspirate h, on left doth claim
One stroke; but *two* o's worth proclaim.
t, with *three* lines we represent,
And c with *four* is e'er content.
Queirt's q-like form, announced by *five*;
One cross branched stroke for m contrive.
For g, put *two*; for ng *three*,
With st, *four* must social be.
p, answers *five*; for a, you'll find
One down drawn stroke across reclin'd.
The circling o, doth *two* befriend,
u *three*; but *four* must e attend.
Sharp-sounding i, exceeds them all,
For *five* arrayed attend its call.
ea, like x, its mansion holds,
oi, ring-like the *Branch* enfolds.
ui *one* semicircle plain,
Will on the right its place maintain.
Four cross-drawn strokes the right displays
To shew the sound ia conveys;
And on the left ao provides
Eight cross-drawn strokes with equal sides.
But on the right, you'll always see
One horizontal stroke for p.

Note. The *right* is under the branch or line, the *left* above it.

I omit the ogam coll, and the ogam comraidhne, or comhone, as being rarely found in ancient manuscripts, and seldom or never used by the moderns.

CONTRACTIONS.

CONTRACTIONS.

THE Irish MSS. in general abound with contractions, but the modern ones particularly so. Before the art of Printing was discovered, when books could be multiplied only by the work of the hand, an invention of this kind was always useful, and often necessary, as it served to abridge labour, and save vellum and paper. As these contractions were not subject to any particular rule, every writer invented or adopted as many of them as he chose. Hence arises a great difficulty in reading our old MSS. but more particularly those of a latter date. To assist the learner in reading our old books, a more copious collection of these contractions than has been hitherto published, is exhibited on the following plate, upon a plan ingeniously invented by the author of "A Gælic Grammar," published in Dublin in the course of the last year.

Irish contractions are divided into three classes, the first is called Oireadhacht, superiority, from Oireadhach, a lord, or superior. The second is called Alnadhach, ascending, from Alnadh, a ladder. In this class when a vowel is placed over a consonant, it has the additional force of r, before or after it; thus, $\frac{a}{t}$ instead of being ait, is tra, or tar; and $\frac{o}{t}$ instead of being oit, is tro, or tor, and so of all others. When n is placed over a consonant, it sounds na; thus, $\frac{n}{g}$ is gna; $\frac{n}{t}$ tna, &c.

&c. When *s* is placed over a consonant, it stands for ean, and ss stands for eann; thus, $\overset{s}{\text{f}}$ fean, $\overset{ss}{\text{f}}$ feann. The third class is called Cilgeadhach, assisting, from Cilgeadh, succour. In this class two or more letters of the same name are united; thus aa, Aile, another; ee, eile, other; lll, trial, a design, &c &c.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

1 Aile.
2 Ara.
3 Arb.
4 Arc.
5 Ar.
6 Aubairt.
7 Agaid.
8 Iliad.
9 Arg.
10 Airgiol
11 Aire.
12 Airid.
13 Arm.
14 Aimail.
15 An
16 Ann.
17 Arán.
18 áran.
19 Ar.
20 Air
21 Aruf.
22 Art.
23 Bean.
24 Bán.
25 Buid.
26 Bile.
27 Báibid.
28 Brige.
29 Beart, beirt.
30 Bar.
31 Bhur.
32 Mb.
33 Bliadain.
34 Bárd.
35 Bre.
36 Beir.
37 Bal.
38 ball.
39 Bann, bonn.
40 Brian.
41 Barc.
42 Beirim.
43 Beirim.
44 Béaram.
45 Bláth.
46 Time.
47 bf,
48 Céud. 100.
49 Céadna.
50 Cadra.
51 Ceanc.
52 Cēile.
53 Cēird.
54 Ceardán.
55 Ceann, conn.
56 Cid dia ta.
57 Ceart.
58 canaid, *cecinit*, i.e. he composed or sung.
59 Ceanc.
60 Cum.
61 Clann.
62 Cloideam.
63 Ceilim.
64 Caitrēim.
65 cuaig.
66 Conaire.

67 Con.

67 Coñ.
68 Conall.
69 Concolṅnn.
70 Concubáṁ.
71 Cuan.
72 Coṁn.
73 Cuáċan.
74 Caoiṫan.
75 Caṫḟṁion.
76 Conán.
77 Coṁp.
78 Coiṁp.
79 ċṁiṁ.
80 Ceapṫ.
81 Cuaiṁt.
82 Cṁioṁ.
83 Cluaṁ.
84 Ceann.
85 Cṁioṁd.
86 cṁabuḋ.
87 cṁaiṫeaċt.
88 cṁuṫaiġe.
89 cṅṅtiṅeaċ.
90 cṁoiḋeaṁṅl.
91 cumuṁaċ.
92 cṅṫe.
93 cṅṫċéud.
500.
94 Dauid. ḋile.
95 Deiṁc.
96 Dṅṁe.
97 Don.
98 Donn.
99 Duḃ.
100 Duḃaiṁt.
101 Deaṁġ.
102 Deaṁġ.
103 Doṁan.
104 Doṁnall.
105 Deiṁm.
106 Dṁeaṁ.
107 Do.
108 Doṅ.
109 Deiṁḋṁe.
110 caiṁḋe.
111 Diġe.
112 Di.
113 Deiṫ.
114 Diaṁṁṅḋ.
115 Eile.
116 Eaṁc.
117 Eiṁe.
118 Ea.
119 Ea.
120 Eiṁṁn.
121 Eiṁioṅ.
122 Eiṁiġ.
123 Eiṁin.
124 Eoṁp.
125 Eaccṁíona.
126 Eiṁeṁon.
127 ḟoṁ.
128 ḟéiṁ.
129 Ooiḃ.
130 ḟaiṁe.
131 ḟonn, ḟionn.
132 ḟeaṁġ.
133 ḟṁl.
134 ḟlann.
135 ḟlaiṫ. fleaḋ.
136 ḟeaḋ.
137 ḟuaṫ.
138 ḟáḋ.
139 ḟuṁtaċtaiġ-
eaṁ.
140 flaiṫeaṁ.
141 bṁl.
142 ṁeaġṁa.
143 ṁion.
144 ṁeaṁġ.
145 ṁaiṁġe.
146 ṁiṁeaḋ.
147 flaiṫeaṁail.
148 ṁeaṁṁ.
149 ṁeaṁ.
150 ṁeaṁan.
151 ṁeaṁt.
152 Ġan.
153 Ġaċ.
154 Ġuṁ.
155 Ġann.
156 Ġaċ.
157 Ġaḋ.
158 Ġaḃ.
159 Ġaṁḃ.
160 Ġaiṁe.
161 Ġeiṁe.
162 O'ṁáiġ.
163 Tṁeiġ.
164 cṅṫe.
165 Ġṁéiġ,
ġaṁġ.
166 Ġlan.
167 Ġleaṅ,
ġlonn.
168 Ġliaḋ.
169 Eiṁġe.
170 Ġalaṁ.
171 Ġaiṁṁ

171 Gaim.
172 Gearán.
173 Eag.
174 Eagla.
175 Fuaig.
176 Eadon. i. e.
177 Ir.
178 Ingin, in.
179 Eile.
180 iarán.
181 Ia.
182 Mic.
183 Eirc.
184 Eirgi.
185 Iomorro.
186 In,.
187 Iarar.
188 Idir. eadar.
189 Cat.
190 Caogad. 50.
191 Dail.
192 Trial.
193 Lán.
194 Lann. lonn.
195 No. na.
196 Noc, sometimes péineacar.
197 Leabar.
198 Luadtar.
199 Mile. 1000.
200 Marcac.
201 Mairg.
202 M.
203 Imrim.
204 Mna.
205 Mac. mar.
206 Mor.
207 Orm.
208 Mur.
209 Mait.
210 Tinn.
211 colainn.
212 Mac.
213 Mart.
214 Mad. muad.
215 Maol.
216 Mnaoi.
217 Mintir.
218 Monn.
219 Mb.
220 Tritim.
221 Maolmuire.
222 maoileadloin.
223 Maolmorda.
224 Mad.
225 Maille.
226 Na.
227 Nac.
228 Eirin.
229 nn.
230 Ainne.
231 Neart.
232 Inte.
233 Neam. nim.
234 Tigearna.
235 Neite.
236 Nuad.
237 Ni hainfam fo. i. e. it is not difficult.
238 Onn.
239 Fáine.
240 onac.
241 Einionn.
242 ortha.
243 Otrag.
244 Per pro.
245 Páirt.
246 Fearla.
247 Feacad.
248 Feadun.
249 Proingeal.
250 Feann.
251 Fadhrig.
252 Hippocrates
253 rr.
254 Inr.
255 R.
256 O'ar. dair.
257 Raib. Radh.
258 Na.
259 Rúadh.
260 Roime.
261 Rann.
262 Rád.
263 Fairge.
264 Triar.
265 Aed.
266 Sin.
267 Sonn.
268 Searc,
269 Suadh.
270 Sad.
271 Slán.
272 Sluadh.
273 Slige.
274 Samhl.
275 Sleacht.
276 Seac.

276 Seac.
277 Sgéul.
278 Daig.
279 Sin.
280 *Sunt.* i. e. they are.
281 Socuṁ.
282 Ia.
283 Tuṁ.
284 Tan. Teṁ.
285 Tra.
286 Te. Teine.
287 Triath.
288 Teaṁc.
289 Taid.
290 tt.
291 Tug. Tuc.
292 Taobhg.
293 Timċioll.
294 Truaġ.
295 Tamal.
296 Timċioll.
297 Tuatha de danann.
298 Toil, tal.
299 Item.
300 cṅġ.
301 ṅle.
302 Um.
303 Uladh.
304 ṅlliam.
305 Urraim.
306 ṅrge.
307 Uagal.
308 Toiṁeadh.
309 Umoṁra.
310 Seachtmain.
311 Oṁaidh.
312 Agaṁ.
313 m.
314 Uṁ. Alṁ.
315 *Et cætera.*
316 cecinit, i. e. canaidh, he sung, or composed.
317 Diob.
318 De.
319 Da do.
320 *Est*, is.
321 Dán.
322 Dhoṁuṁ.
323 Doṁn.
324 Dara.
325 Trian.
326 bṁṫ.
327 D'ṁṫ.
328 N'ṁṫ.
329 T'ṁṫ.
330 Cṁoṁt.
331 Ta,
332 dalta.
333 Treaṁ.
334 cṅġe
335 Sē.
336 ṫṅṫ re.
337 boċt.
338 Mnaoi.
339 Naoidhċe.
340 ēad.
341 Eadh.
342 éadaċ.
343 agaṁ aroile.
344 ceann.
345 Eadrom.
346 cata.
347 Alṁ.
348 cu.
349 *Id est.*
350 cum.
351 cuṁaidh.
352 cucúlaiṁ.
353 cucoṁnaċt.
354 Ui.
355 Aidhe.
356 Faine.
357 Failte.
358 cionn fa eite no cor fa ċaṁan. See below.
359 croidhe.
360 conaiṁ.
361 Ne ċeile.
362 de gaċ nidh.
363 É fein.
364 Fada.
365 Is.
366 Aiṁc.
367 anuṅ'ṁanall, to and fro.
368 Seṁeaṁ.

No 358 on the Plate, exhibits a variety of characters, which, like the contractions, were invented for

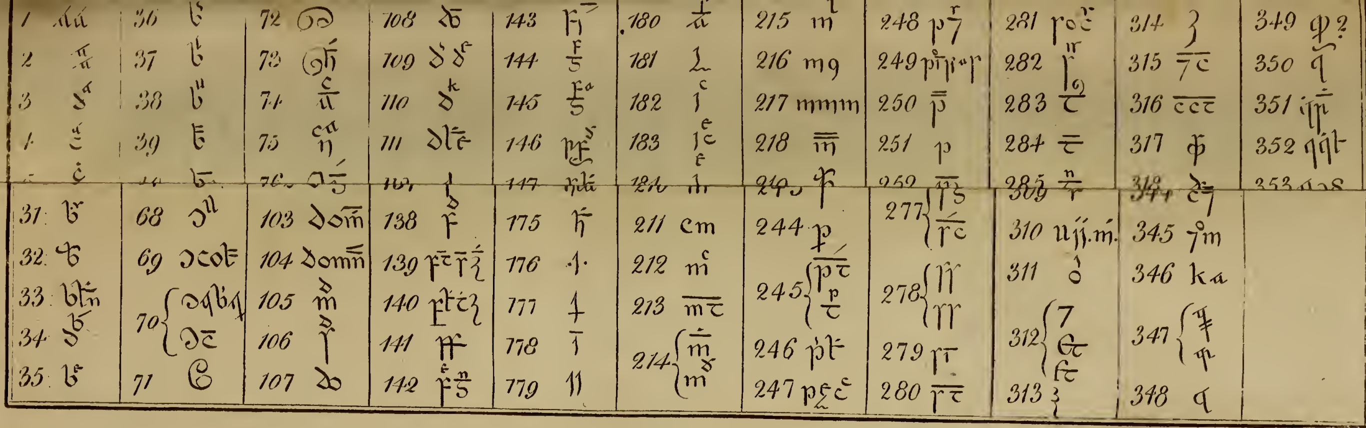
for the purpose of saving vellum. They are termed cion fa eite, the Head ofthe Ridge; or cor fa éagán, the Reaper's Path. They are used in all the old MSS. When a sentence ends without completing the line, one of those characters is inserted; the next sentence begins the following line, and when this line is filled up the remainder of the sentence is carried to the vacant space in the line above, and when that is filled up, if the sentence is not completed it is carried into other new lines until it is finished. The following extract from a very old MS. will exemplify this.

Is iad fanegfa don fi. Do mac cumaill alinne, miri agaf ogar go ngrim, agaf Caoilte mac ronain. OO alinne. Cred an neil doiréa fo a fiarfaigmaid a triur miad ngle, do mac Cumaill tuaig, do muc éri re haon uair.

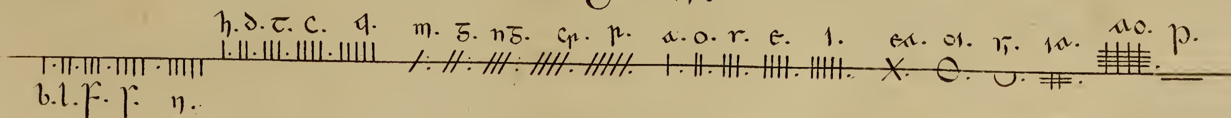
To be read thus;

Is iad fa neafa don fig,
do mac cumaill alinne,
mire agaf ogar go ngrim,
agaf Caoilte mac Ronain.

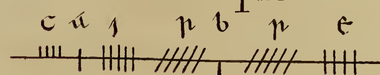
fiarfaigmaid a triur miad ngle,
do mac Cumaill alinne,
cred an neul doiréa fo a tuaig,
Do muc éire re haon uair.



Ogam.



Example



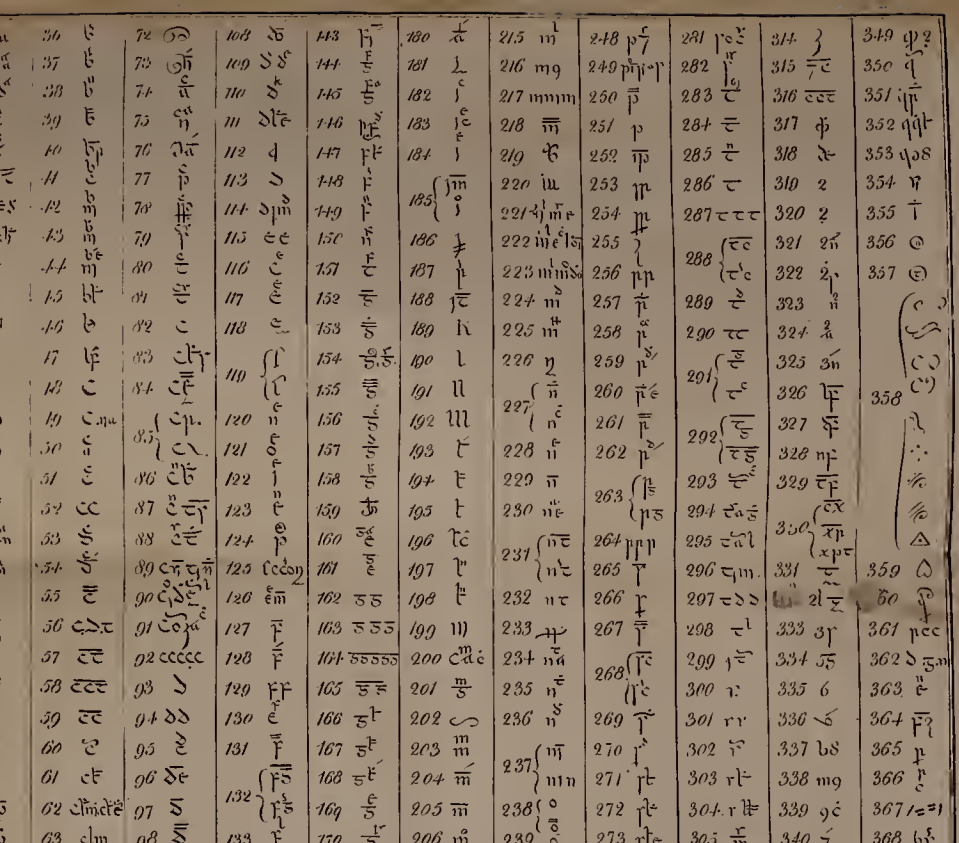
NOTES.

(1.) THE modern Irish call their Alphabet Aibgitir, or more properly Aibcidir, from their four first letters, a, b, c, d. C and g, as being letters of the same organ, are often substituted one for the other, as are also d and t; hence Aibgitir is written in place of Aibcidir.

(2.) Forchern wrote his Uraicept na n'Eigeas, or *Primer of the Learned*, in the reign of Conor MacNessa, king of Ulster, who was cotemporary with Jesus Christ. It was afterwards revised and illustrated by Cinnfaoladh na Fogluma, *Cinnfaoladh the learned*, in the days of Hugh the son of Ainmerach, who commenced his reign as monarch of Ireland, A. D. 558.

(3.) The letter p was not known in the Irish language until after the introduction of christianity, and with it the Latin language. In several of our MSS. b and p are frequently commuted one for the other; thus plaog, *a husk or shell*; peiteamlac, *the old law*; peit, *a worm*, are considered as correctly written blaog, beiteamlac, beit.

(4.) According to the Uraicept, the Irish alphabet was originally called bobel-loc, from the two first letters with which it began; and each of the letters was called after one of the masters who assisted in compiling it. In the book of Leacan, the alphabet is called beit-luis-mon, and each letter borrows its appellation from some tree.



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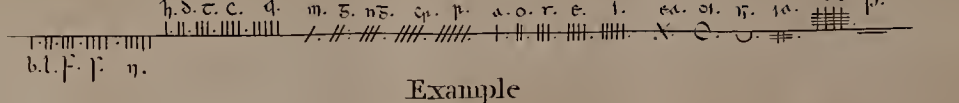
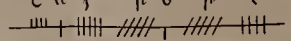


Example



(5.) See Note 1.

(6.) There is no certain standard for the pronunciation of b, when connected with a broad vowel; the inhabitants of every county, nay, I may say every parish, varying in their mode of pronouncing it.

(7) and (8.) g is sometimes written for ó, in the middle and end of words, and as they have nearly the same sound, the commutation is allowable when it makes no radical alteration in the word; thus laoḋ, a calf, fiaḋaiġe, a huntsman, may be written laog, or fiaġṅe; but I think naoiġin, an infant, should never be written naoiṁ, as it often is, because naoiġin is compounded of nae, a man, and gein, offspring.

(9) Diphthongs having their first vowel long are generally pronounced as two syllables; thus, táin, fúar, gnáth, péuċ, are faintly pronounced as if written tá-in, fú-ar, gní-ath, pé-uċ.

(10.) In some parts of Ireland, n following g is vulgarly pronounced as r; thus, gníom, an action, gnúis, the countenance, are pronounced gríom, grúis; but with those people who speak the language correctly the n always retains its own sound.

(11.) In the dative and ablative cases, when the article follows a Preposition ending in a vowel, the a is commonly cut off, and the Preposition unites wih the n; as do'n, for do an, *to the;* o'n, for uaḋ an, or o an, *from the.* Dan and doṅ are sometimes erroneously written for de'n or de

de an, *from the*, or *of the*; as dan or don ceann, *from* or *of the head*. The Article has no vocative case.

(12.) As these examples are declined with the article, it is evident that no vocative case could, with propriety, be given. In Nouns of the masculine gender the vocative terminates like the genitive, except such as take a broad increase in the genitive; but feminine Nouns terminate their vocative like the nominative. Nouns beginning with vowels suffer no initial change in the vocative; but Nouns beginning with mutable consonants suffer aspiration. The Interjections a and o are signs of the vocative case.

(13.) Many of our writers give an increase to the dative plural of Nouns, and make them terminate in a vowel whether the nominative plural took an increase or not, and whether the Nouns consisted of one or many syllables; thus na corpa, the bodies; dona corpa, to the bodies; na hinse, the islands; dona hinse, to the islands.

(14.) The particle ro, though generally used as a sign of the superlative degree, is only a mark of eminence in the quality of any thing. The comparative degree requires an increase in the termination of the adjective; but the superlative terminates like the positive, and if the initial be a mutable consonant it requires aspiration.

(15.) (16.) (17.) M'Grath's History of the Wars of Thomond, abounds with these compound Adjectives; but they are seldom used except in poetry or poetic style.

(18.) This

(18.) This rule though generally true, is not without exceptions. The Preposition tri, *through*, compounded with the personal Pronoun, makes the third person singular masculine gender triuḋ; and ua, *from*, when compounded, makes the third person singular masculine gender uaiḃ.

(19.) ḃiom in the present tense, ḃiuġ in the past tense, and ḃeiġ in the future tense, are often used for ḃiḋim, &c. but no Verb in any tense or person should end in om, or oġ, except in the imperative mood, second person plural.

(20.) In some of the modern MSS. and in conversation the f is frequently omitted in the future tense, as raḋa ṡe, *he will go*, for rafaḋ ṡe, &c.

(21.) In all the following Verbs the distinction of the *ancient* from the *modern* mode is discontinued; but I have given two modes of conjugating each person, the second of which is to be considered the more regular.

(22.) There are several Verbs of two or more syllables, which are irregular in their future tenses; and are formed by changing the last vowel or diphthong of the imperative into eo, and adding aḃ to the termination; as inis, *tell*, inneoġaḃ, *I will tell*; eiriġ, *arise*, eirheoċaḃ, *I will arise*; coḋal, *sleep*, coiḋeolaḃ, or coiḋeolfaḃ, *I will sleep*, &c.

(23.) (24.) Ḋo and a are also used as signs of the infinitive mood.

(25.) Ifin,

(25.) ḟiṁ, the name here given to the character which represents the diphthong ıa, is, by the modern grammarians, used as the general name for all the Diphthongs and triphthongs, beginning with the letter ı; and aṁáṙcoll, though here confined to the diphthong ao, is the general name for all the diphthongs and triphthongs beginning with the letter a, as may be seen by the following old verse:

Ceiṫre haṁaṙċṫll ṙiomṫaṙ aṁ,
Cṫṫ eabaöa ṙoṙ ȝo coiṫċeaṁ,
Cṫṫ ḟíne mṫṁ aṙ mṫṁ;
Tṙı hṫlleaṁa; oıṙ na h'aonaṙ.

(26.) "This was a musical instrument, made of the shank bones of a deer, in a square form, with eight reeds, &c. which was the last played at entertainments or assemblies, to indicate the time of dispersing or going to rest. On it was also played the aṁṙaöċeol, or farewell dirge, on the graves of druids, chieftains, and bards."

END OF THE GRAMMAR.

Explanation of the Names of the Irish Letters.

beiTH-luIS-NIoN, ALPHABET. (1)

ANCIENT NAMES.

Lets.	Names.	Compounded of	Remarks.
b	beiṫ, beech.	báe, good, and eó, shelter.	i. e. Shady.
l	luíṙ, quicken, or quickbeam.	luṫó, a branch, and áiṙ, willing.	Of which gads were made.
N	nion, ash.	Naoi, a vessel, and oṅ, bind.	Hoop for binding vessels.
f	feaṙn, alder.	fe, a bough, and án-aṁ, fruitless.	Barren. (2)
s	ṙoil, ozier.	So, easy, and oil, to educate, rear.	Produced by any soil.
h	huaṫ, hawthorn.	Uaṫ, ancient, solitary.	Durable.
d	daṙ, oak.	Dia, God, and aiṙ, for adaṙ, worship.	

T	tine, furze.	Tin, consume, melt.	Used as faggots for consuming bodies, and melting solids.
C	coll, hazle.	Col, food, support.	Hence colan, from col, food, and án, appetite.
Q	ceirt.i.qceo, apple-tree.	Cot, fruit, and art, chief.	
M	eoinn, vine.	Co, tree, and mnn, juice.	
G	gort, ivy.	Goo, grasp, cling, and ort, ascend.	
NG,	dngat, reed.	Ain, water, and gat, spear, dart.	
P	peitbog, dwarf elder.	Pet, pith, and bog, soft.	
Z	qeqtraw, sloe tree.	Seg, bloom, and traw, early, soon.	Earliest in bloom.
R	nnq, bore-tree, elder.	Nuo, cast, and eq, back again.	Vomit. (3)
A	ailm, palm-tree.	Ail, arms, and eim, good, valiant.	
E	eaoeao, aspen.	E, pitiful, and aohaogh, timid.	
I	ioeao, yew, .i.eo.	Ioe, nature, and eao, constant.	Evergreen.
O	on, broom.	On, or ong, anguish.	Sorrow. (4)
U	unn, heath.	I, low, short, and nn, cypress.	Hadder, or hether.

beit-lnq-mon,

beith-luis-nion, ALPHABET.

MODERN NAMES.

Names.	Compounded of
beit,	the same as the ancient.
Caorran,	caor, berry, and tan, thick.
Fainneóg,	
Fearnóg,	the same as the ancient.
Saileóg,	
Sceach,	sciathach, armed, thorny.
Onn,	the same as the ancient.
Uiteann,	uit, sharp, and tine, fire.
Coll,	the same as the ancient.
Ubhal,	ubha, sweet, and al, nourishment.
Fineamhain,	fion, wine, eo, tree, and mhain, juice. (5)
Eóghanean,	eo, tree, and ghanean, circle, gnaw.
Gilgat,	gil, water, and gat, spear.
Mulbhgart,	mulh, bunch, and gart, head,
Doimhéan,	doim, dark, and dean, colour.
Troman,	trom, heavy, and man, seed, food.
Ailm, Giuis, *or* Giuthas,	giuis, *or* ciuthas, is the fir tree. (6)
Craun-chriotach,	craun, tree, and chriotach, tremulous.
Iubhar, *or* eobhar,	eo, tree, shaft, and bagar, slaughter. (7)
Seanbhtom,	sean, bitter, and tom, bush, brake,
Fiodhnéach,	fiodh, wood, and nach, blackish. (8)

Explication of Double Vowels.

Names.	Compounded of
(9) ea, eadhaig, chestnut.	eadh, lime, and daig, fire.
(10) oi, oir, nettle-tree.	or, sound, melody.
(11) ui, uilleann, holly.	uile, all, and leann, mantle.
(12) ia, iabchoin, dogberry tree.	ib, potion, and con, a dog.
(13) ao, aimhachol, witchhazle.	aimha, vision, and col, hazle.

NOTES.

NOTES.

(1) Callam, in his remarks on the alphabet, quotes the Gnúcubay, i. e. nature of trees; a book written by Roy mac meic Mairy, of Kerry; beginning thus: Gnúcubay mhe nuaöblaioh, glanreab ó'ógaib na trolgaig, &c. "For which," says Callam, "he is principally indebted to the writings of Maoilióga ó'Sny, commonly called File Muman, or *Munster Philosopher*, who died about the beginning of the 12th century."

(2) "There were rods or small branches of fearn stuck round the graves of the unmarried youth, and of the married who had no issue, with this distinction, that the bark was taken off for the unmarried." Callam.

(3) "Used as an emetic and purge; hence generally planted near houses. Also called matrág, or village tree." Callam.

(4) "Women whose husbands fell in battle wore oṅ the first month of their widowhood. It was also used as a remedy for the stone or gravel" Callam.

(5) "fion, &c. to distinguish it from the virgin vine, which bears no grape." Callam.

(6) It is so called from cuc, head or top, and rág, growth, being remarkable for the growth of its top shoots or stems.

(7) "Of this tree were made bows, arrows, &c. for war and hunting. Hence aircon, from ár, destruction, and con, cast, shot. Also, arr,

a deer, and corr, by some called ɾinɾior, &c." Callam.

(8) ꝑioɔhꝑeaɔ, contracted ꝑꝑeaɔ, fenwood, or moor shrub. "Mo nuaiꝛ gaċ ɾgál.—Zo. ꝑlaiꝛꝑúaɔh ɾlaɣta ɔhꝑioɔhꝑéach iaiɾɾiɫ ɾleiɓe, &c."

The brave who ne'er had aimed a dart in vain,
On dark-brown *heathy* mountain sides were slain.
Ossian's Ꝛleo na laoċ.

(9) On it was kept the calendar for kindling fires, and offering sacrifice to the God Cꝛom.

(10) Of this oiꝛ-neánaiɔh were made reeds for wind-instruments. Hence oꝛgain, an organ.

(11) So called from its foliage, which is abundant. It now goes by the name cɾlleán maol.

(12) A decoction of the bark or berries of this tree, occasionally given to the female dogs of chace, prevented their periodical attachment to the male, hence of great utility to hunters. It is now known by the name of cáoꝛa con.

(13) The berries of this tree were used as an antidote for the incubus or nightmare.

FINIS.

ERRATA.

Page.	Line.	
15	25	for a ṅóiṁ, read ar dṫm.
20	3	for a héadaiṁ, read a héadaṁ.
20	4	for eadaiṁ, read éadaṁ.
22	19	for ar, read na.
23	2	for ió, read iṫ.
24	2	for *retains natural*, read *retains its natural*.
24	5	for ṡṁl, read ṡṁ̃l.
24	31	dele na.
25	4	for na, read ar.
25	8	for uadna, read uaṫ na.
36	1	lengthways, for *and*, read *an*.
43	23	for dan, read don.
45	10	for *Mac.* read *Masc.*
55	21	for *of thy*, read *of his*.
57	20	for deiṁg, read deaṁga.
58	2, 4, and 7,	for deiṁg, read deaṁga.
58	12, 16, 18, and 22,	for moiṁe, read móiḋ.
58	25	for óige, read óga.
59	4, 6, and 9,	for óige, read óga.
61	13	for *Adverbs*, read *Prepositions*.
64	3	for *largerst*, read *largest*.
75	last but one,	for teamċoll, read teampoll.
76	10	for noca, read noċa.
81	18	for *the vowel*, read *a vowel*.
91	3	for tu read ta.
100	22	for ġeilṁ, read ġeilṁḋ.
100	23	for mealṁam, read mealṁaḋ.
110	3	of the note, for mealaṡ, read mealaṡ.
110	4	of do. for mealamar, read mealamar.
124	6	for *we are*, read *we were*.
128	5	from bottom, for dēanuḋ, read dēanta.
140	20	from top, for taingeaṡ, read taing.

Page

Page.	Line.	
144	17	for ċiġriḋ, read ċiġriḋ.
144	19	for ċiġriṁ, read ċiġriṁ.
144	24	for ċiġrim, read ċiġrin.
145	4	for ċaġreaḋ, read ċiġreaḋ.
146	7	for ċonaṁcaḋ, read conaṁcaḋ.
146	10	for ċiṁreaṁ, read ċiṁreaṁ,
149	7	for ḋeiṁim, *I say*, read beiṁim, *I*
151	10	for *if he gives*, read *if he wou*
153	19	for béaṁaṁ ṡi, read béaṁaṁ ṡi.
160	14	for ṗṁit, read ṗṁiṫ.
181	19	for aiṫim, read aiṫim.
194	last but one,	for ḷuiṡ ḋiṁ, read ḋiṁ.

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